MYSORE PROVINCE,

JANUARY, 1878.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C. B., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
FINANCIAL.—*Nil.*
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.—*Nil.*
FAMINE.

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.
FAMNIE.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1878.

PART I.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1878.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
15th January 1878.

From the Offg. Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2337—235, dated Bangalore, 5th January 1878.

The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, in reporting the occurrence of the robbery of Her Majesty's Banghy Mails on the night of the 5th December 1877, near the 32nd mile on the Mysore Road, stated that he had authorized the offer of a reward of Rs. 200 for information that would lead to the discovery of the offenders. Mr. Gordon in reply to this letter stated that information of the robbery had already reached him as Inspector General of Police, that he did not understand in what capacity the Commissioner of the Division had offered the reward, seeing that as Commissioner he was relieved of duties in control of the Police, and that especially in regard to the offer of reward such action would be calculated to clash with the orders from this office.

2. The Commissioner in reply to these remarks stated that the offer of the reward was made under the rules laid down by the Chief Commissioner in letter No. 1737, dated 24th February 1863. These rules, as far as I am aware, have not been formally rescinded, and, with reference to Mr. Gordon's remarks, I have the honor to request that the views of the Chief Commissioner may be obtained as to whether he wishes the order allowing Commissioners of Divisions to offer rewards in heinous cases to stand as heretofore or not.

No. 8900—1374, DATED BANGALORE, 15TH JANUARY 1878.

ORDER.—The Chief Commissioner considers that, in order to prevent any unnecessary clashing of orders between different authorities, that such offers of rewards in heinous cases should, hereafter, as a rule, emanate from the Inspector General of Police and that this order shall be deemed to supersede that conveyed in letter No. 1737, dated 24th February 1863. Commissioners of Divisions can, however, draw the attention of the Inspector General of Police to such cases as they may think fit.

R A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Offg. Judicial Commissioner.
,, Commissioners of Divisions.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1878.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 4th January 1878.

REVENUE.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department No. 1608, dated, camp Bangalore, 17th December 1877.

I have the honor to forward for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner a letter* from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, with the statements shewing the final remuneration of the village officers of 19 villages of the Magadi Taluk of the Bangalore District, which were transferred to that Taluk from the abolished Kengeri Taluk.

*No. 915 of 27th November 1877.

2. The total remuneration required is Rs. 891—12—0 (column 3), the existing emoluments from land and cash amount to Rs. 463—10—0 (column 6), leaving Rs. 428—2—0 (column 9) to be provided from the treasury in addition to existing payments.

3. In no case are there any surplus emoluments for resumption.

4. The detailed vernacular statements are forwarded, which should be forwarded direct to the Superintendent when these proposals are sanctioned

From the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 915, dated Bangalore, 27th November 1877.

I have the honor herewith to forward for sanction the marginally noted papers relating to the permanent remuneration of the village officers of the 19 villages transferred from the late Kengeri Taluk to the Magadi Taluk of the Bangalore District, under the rules published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 7th November 1874.

1 Kanarese statement of remuneration of Patels.
2 Do do of Shanbhogs.
3 Statement of extra allowances under Rule XII.
4 Abstract statement in English.

2. The collections on account of Mohatarfa and local cesses are included in the usual manner, in the gross revenue on which scale remuneration is calculated.

3. The extra allowances to Patels under Rule XII have been fixed in communication with the District Officer.

The mode of the grouping of villages as Patel's charges as directed in Chief Commissioner's order No. 11190—R. 319, dated 2nd February last, has been adopted.

Abstract statement shewing the result of the settlement of final remuneration of the Patels and Shanbhogs of the Magadi Taluk.

No.	Taluk.	Village Officers.	Total remuneration according to rules.	Existing emoluments.				Mode of providing future remuneration.					Surplus existing emoluments above those shown in Col. 7 and 8 and mode of dealing with them.				From column 11 remaining as sincure deducting column 12.	Remarks
				From land.	Cash Allowances.	Total existing remuneration.	From existing emoluments.	From existing cash emoluments.	By cash payment from the Treasury.	Total.	From land.	Additional ¼ Joli on Col. 11.	Cash allowance to be stopped in future.	Total Cols. 12 and 13.			
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
1	Magadi (19 Villages)	Patels	398	...	183	183	8	183	214	398	...	...	...	...	...			
		Shanbhogs	493	126	153	280	2	133	213	493	...	...	...	...	...			
	Total		891	126	336	463	10	336	428	891	...	...	...	...	...			

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 4th January 1878.

No. 8502—R. 191, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH JANUARY 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The proposals submitted by the Survey Commissioner in the foregoing letter are sanctioned.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey Commissioner, Mysore.
" Commissioner of Nundydroog.
" Dy. Accountant General.
" Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Mysore, (with Vernacular statements.)
" Dy. Commissioner of Bangalore.

REVENUE.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Camp Bangalore, 17th December 1877.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter * and statements shewing the final remuneration of the Village Officers of 23 villages of the Closepet Taluk of the Bangalore District, being portion of the abolished Kengeri Taluk transferred to Closepet.

* No. 919 of 30th November 1877.

2. The total remuneration according to scale is Rs. 965 (column 3), of this the existing emoluments in land and cash provide Rs. 510—14—0 (column 6), leaving Rs. 454—2—0 (column 9) to be provided from the treasury to make good the deficiency.

3. Surplus existing emoluments there are none for resumption.

4. I beg that the Vernacular statements now forwarded may be forwarded to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, when the proposals now made have received sanction.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 30th November 1877.

I have the honor to forward herewith papers as per margin regarding the proposals for the final remuneration of the Village Officers of 23 villages transferred from the late Kengeri Taluk to the Closepet Taluk of the Bangalore District for sanction.

1 Detailed list of Patels' remuneration in Kanarese.
2 Do Shanbhogs' do
3 Statement of extra allowances in Kanarese.
4 Abstract statement in English.

2. Collections on account of Mohatarfa and Local cess have as usual been included in the gross revenue on which scale remuneration is calculated.

3. The extra allowances to Patels and the charges of both the Patels and Shanbhogs have been fixed in communication with the District Officer.

Abstract of results of the settlement of the Patels and Shanbhogs, final remuneration compiled in the Survey Superintendent's Office.

Number.	Taluk.	Village Officers.	Total remuneration according to Rules.	Existing emoluments.			Mode of providing future remuneration.				Surplus existing emoluments above those shewn in Col. 7 and 8, and mode of dealing with them.				From Col 11 remaining as sinecure, deducting column 12.	Remarks.
				From land.	Cash allowances.	Total existing remuneration.	From existing land emoluments.	From existing cash emoluments.	By new payments from the Treasury.	Total.	From land.	Additional ¼ jodi on Col. 11.	Cash allowances to be stopped in future.	Total of Columns 12 and 13.		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Closepet, 23 villages. (portion of the late Kengeri Taluk.)	Patel.	446 12 ...	... ...	196 4 0	196 4 0	... ...	196 4 0	250 8 0	446 12 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	
		Shanbhog.	518 4 ...	17 8 0	297 2 0	314 10 0	17 8 0	297 2 0	203 10 0	518 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	
1	Total.. ...		965	17 8 0	493 6 0	510 14 0	17 8 0	493 6 0	454 2 0	965 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	

No. 8508—192, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH JANUARY 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The proposals submitted by the Survey Commissioner in the foregoing letter are sanctioned.

R. A. COLE.
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey Commissioner.
" Commissioner of Nundydroog.
" Deputy Accountant General.
" Superintendent, Revenue Survey, with Vernacular statements.
" Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District.

REVENUE.

READ—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 4357—112, dated 30th July 1877, communicating copy of the form of Sanad in use in the Bombay Presidency, regarding grant of land to private individuals for the construction of Dharmasalas and other works of public utility.

To *A. B.*

WHEREAS Government have been pleased to grant to you, *A. B.*, the below mentioned piece of land situated in the village of in the

taluk of the District, for the

purpose of*

rent free (namely) :—

All that piece of land bounded on the north by ,
on the south by , on the east by
, and on the west by
and measuring from north to south ,
and from east to west , comprising
square in superficial area, and numbered
No. in the

It is hereby declared that the said land shall be continued for ever free of all claim on the part of Government for rent or land revenue to whoever shall from time to time be the lawful holder or manager of the said

on the condition that neither the said land nor any building erected thereupon shall, at any time, without the express consent of Government, be diverted either temporarily or permanently to any other than the aforesaid purpose, and no change or modification shall be made of the object for which the said is founded, and that in the event of any such unauthorized diversion, change, or modification being made, it shall be lawful for Government, on causing six months' previous notice in writing to be given to the said holder or manager to take either of the two following courses (namely) either—

(1.) To require that the said land be vacated and delivered up to Government free of all claims or incumbrances of any person whatsoever, or

(2.) To impose thenceforward such annual rent for the occupation of the said land until the same is vacated and delivered over to Government as to Government shall seem fit, which said rent shall be recoverable under the law at the time in force for recovering an arrear of land revenue.

This sanad is executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay this day of
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(Signed) †

Official designation.

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* *Note.*—The purpose and the extent of the public interest in it, should be clearly set forth, as, for instance," building a dharmasala for the free and unrestricted use of all classes of the community."

† *Note.*—The officer who signs should be the officer duly empowerd by the Government of India to sign such documents on behalf of the Secretary of State.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No 796—331, dated Bangalore, 11th October 1777.

In reply to No. 4357—112, dated 30th July last, has the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioners unanimously advocate the adoption of the form of grant for lands assigned for the construction of Dharmasalas &c., which form in the opinion of the undersigned appears suitable

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From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No 612, dated Bangalore, 17th October 1877.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4357—Genl. 112 of the 30th July 1877, forwarding form of a sanad in use in the Bombay Presidency for grants of land to private individuals for the construction of Dharmasalas &c, and requesting an opinion as to the advisability of adopting the form in Mysore, I have the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Túmkúr consider the form in every respect suitable.

2. Mr. Ricketts suggests that after the words "for ever free of all claim on the part of Government for rent or land revenue," the words "or subject to the following quit-rent or light jodi" should be added, and that provision should be made for cases of slight diversion in which it is not intended to resume the land at once, but merely to give notice to the party that he must conform to the terms of the grant or submit to the penalties noted under headings No. 1 & 2

3 I am myself of opinion that some intermediate penalty might be adopted with advantage instead of absolute resumption at once Thus, if the terms of the grant are not fully acted up to, a Quit Rent might be imposed instead of resuming the grant summarily in the manner laid down in courses 1 and 2.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 484—Genl 198, Dated Bangalore, 10th December 1877.

In reply to your Circular docket No. 4357—112, dated 30th July 1877, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the form of sanad therewith received regarding grants of land to private individuals for the construction of Dharmasalas and other works of public utility appears to me suitable and may be adopted in this Division with advantage. No alterations appear necessary as it provides for all the omissions in the various forms now in use in this Division which differ in each locality and do not contain all the particulars mentioned in the proposed form.

No. 8637—Rev. 37, dated Bangalore, 8th January 1878.

Order thereon.—The Commissioners of Divisions and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts who have been consulted, consider the proposed form of sanad suitable. Colonel Pearse and Mr. Ricketts suggest that instead of absolutely resuming a land for non-fulfilment of the conditions of the grant a quit-rent might be imposed, and that before resumption a notice may be issued to the party concerned. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that when the grant is made for a specific purpose and under conditions expressly agreed to, a breach of the terms must necessarily entail a forfeiture of the grant, and that the object of the grant would be defeated if the course suggested above be adopted. Mr Saunders, however, thinks that if there are good and sufficient grounds for not enforcing the clause as to resumption in any exceptional case, such should be specially reported for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

2. As regards the other suggestion made by Mr. Ricketts, *viz.*, that after the words "for ever free of all claim on the part of Government for rent or land revenue" the words "or subject to the following quit-rent or light jodi" should be added. Mr. Saunders

considers that the proposed addition may be made in any case in which the grant is sanctioned, subject to the payment of a quit-rent or light jodi.

3. It is presumed that although public and charitable buildings may, by virtue of the free grant made by Government, be exempt from payment of land revenue, they are still liable to pay municipal and other taxes for local improvements. To secure the payment of such taxes it will be necessary to add after "land revenue" the words "but subject to payment of such municipal and other taxes for local improvements, as may be due."

4. The following will be substituted for the last clause of the sanad.

"This sanad is executed under the authority of the Government of India vested in me Chief Commissioner for the Government of the Territory of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore.

Given under my hand and Seal at this day of 187 ."

5. With the above modifications the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the form of sanad for general adoption.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Survey and Inam Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 8th January 1878.

REVENUE

From the Inam and Survey Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 246, dated Bombay, 17th February 1877.

I have the honor to request the instructions of the Chief Commissioner on the point which I will now proceed to explain.

2. Inams are confirmed according to the extent specified in the old accounts or grants, forming the ground of the investigation on which the confirmation follows. For instance, if on the old account an inam was confirmed to the extent of ten of the kudus of Purnaiya's survey, as the number of square yards forming one of those kudus is precisely known, the conversion into a similar area in acres is of course a most simple process.

3. But in ancient measures a difficulty occurs in that, as a general rule in Southern and Western India they are not measures of *area* at all, but they are measures of value, that is one unit, the denomination of which is very commonly the kandi is of one uniform value in one and the same village, and bore one uniform rate of old assessment; consequently it is necessarily evident that the area was variable according to the quality of soil, a greater area of inferior soil going to make up the value of a unit than would be required in superior soil.

4. This form of ancient valuation we met with generally throughout the Southern Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and after considerable investigation it was clearly proved that the area of the unit was variable, but the ancient assessment was in the same village uniform throughout on that unit; this being proved the conversion of inams confirmed by the Bombay Inam Department in ancient denominations was ordered by Government on the following principle. Suppose an inam was confirmed to the amount of one kandi and the whole village contained according to the old accounts ten kandis (each kandi be it remembered bearing in the old accounts one and the same rate of old assessment), then the one kandi was equivalent to one-tenth of the whole value of the village and one-tenth of the entire present valuation of the whole village by the survey assessment was ruled to be the equivalent of the ancient inam grant, in addition to which a margin of 10 per cent was included in the amount of assessment to be confirmed as inam; thus in the case above given when the inam to be confirmed was one kandi or one-tenth of the whole village plus 10 per cent margin, the confirmable amount would be $\frac{1}{10}\frac{1}{0}$th of the survey assessment of the whole village, and if in the case in question the survey valuation of the whole village was Rs. 200, one-tenth = Rs. 20 plus an additional 10 per cent margin = Rs. 2, or Rs. 22 in all, would be confirmed as inam. The statement of the land actually held by the inamdar having been obtained, an area in acres bearing assessment Rs. 22 would then be confirmed as the inam in question, and any surplus brought to account as land paying full assessment to Government. If the inamdar did not hold so much land as bore survey assessment Rs. 22, all he had was confirmed absolutely as inam, the confirmation being subject of course in all cases to any payment of jodi laid down in the decision of the Inam Department.

5. The ancient assessments were sometimes fixed on the area of land estimated to give a certain amount of produce and therefore variable in area, in other cases on the area considered to require a certain quantity of seed to sow them and consequently equally variable in area as bad land would take less seed than good. This form of assessment both in Mysore and in the South and West of the Bombay Presidency was called Bijwari, which in Mahratta means simply, "on the seed."

6. In many parts of Mysore a survey in areas was carried out under the orders of Purnaiya known as Akshaya Paimayish from the year in which it was instituted. The *areas* of all inams are given by this survey in the parts of the country to which it extended, and as Purnaiya's accounts and the areas given by this survey form the base of the confirmation by the Inam Department wherever this survey extended, we have a clear and intelligible base on which to convert inam confirmation into survey acres and settle the lands to be confirmed as inam and those to be brought under assessment as Government kandayam land. I am aware that doubts exist and have been expressed regarding the accuracy of Purnaiya's survey, but when it was carried out no better base for ascertaining the legitimate extent of inam grants existed, and it has been always hitherto adopted in inam operations.

Para 19 of Notes on Mysore and Para 4 of Mr. Stokes' letter of 19th May 1838 printed in Volume entitled "Selection from records of the Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office 1864."

7. But generally, I believe, throughout the Nagar Division, Purnaiya's survey did not extend, and the only ancient accounts there available are "Bijvari" which, from what I have above stated, are quite

useless for determining *areas*. Confirmation of my explanations on this point above will be found in para 102 of Mr. Stokes' letter of 19th May 1838 referred to in the margin of the preceding para, where it is stated that "they (the existing revenue accounts) afford no data which can be relied on for computing "the extent of land, for though the Shanbhogs of many taluks have accounts of the bijvari, it will be "seen from what has been said that they must be useless for such a purpose."

8. But as the existing old revenue accounts are bijvari and contain an account of the shist or ancient assessment of each inam and of each village, it might be expected that a basis for the ascertainment of the amount or value of the inam to be confirmed in each case might be found from the proportion which the ancient shist of each inam bore to the whole shist of the village, compared with the survey assessment of the whole village. A proportion of the survey assessment of the whole village being confirmed as inam corresponding to the fractional proportion existing between the shist of the inam in the old accounts and the whole shist of the village. At first I supposed that this proportional plan described in para 4 above could be properly applied, but this I have since seen reason to disbelieve, on the following grounds :—

I. The ancient assessment does not appear to be uniformly recorded on an ancient value of the same denomination, that is, one wet kandi will be recorded as bearing a different old assessment to another kandi in the same village. This may have arisen from the ancient shist having been corrupted during the three centuries it has been in force But besides this probable cause, there appears reason to believe that the bijvari assessment of Sivapa Naik in Nagar, that actually in force in Nagar, was of a modified form and did not involve one uniform rate of assessment. This is shewn at para 97 of Mr. Stokes' letter above referred to (page 40 of the printed Volume), where the different assessments on different qualities of land requiring one kandaga of seed are given.

II. We are in considerable ignorance in the Malnad Taluks of Nagar about the ancient village boundaries having been preserved. The lands forming what is called one village now are curiously intermixed with those asserted to be comprised in another village.

III. Thus both on the first and second reasons given above, we find serious disturbing elements interfering with the application of the proportional system in Nagar: 1st, the old units of denomination of unknown area had most probably different valuations assigned to them "*ahintio*," and secondly, we are in doubt as to what area really constituted a village in old times; doubt therefore arises on both points on neither of which doubt should exist to enable the proportional system described in para 4 to be worked equitably. Even with the most perfect data minor, disturbing elements altering the old proportions of the part and the whole may exist, but these are supposed to be met by the allowance of the one-tenth margin.

9. We are so far as regards Nagar inams at complete fault as to any equitable mode of ascertaining what extent in area is confirmable to any inam, but there are some peculiar circumstances attaching to the inams there, which will afford perhaps a just mode of dealing with them.

10. It appears that Purnaiya very generally resumed and revised the land inams especially those of a religious nature, which had to a considerable extent been resumed in Hyder's and Tippu's time. After allowing a certain deduction from the shist on account of nasht or depreciation in value and placing on a certain sum as jodi, the remaining shist amount be allowed as "uttár" or net inam. We here have distinct evidence of the amount of assessment which Purnaiya intended to alienate as inam, and this at a comparatively recent date. It appears to me that this is the only possible base available on which to work in confirming inams, and that in the case of land inams, land bearing survey assessment equal to the amount of shist or assessment alienated by Purnaiya should be confirmed as the future inam, but with a liberal margin in excess, the ordinary margin of 10 per cent I would propose considerably to exceed in this case. The margin should, in my opinion, be put at least as high as 25 per cent, in addition to the original alienation, and if the Chief Commissioner will agree to a somewhat higher amount of margin, it would certainly render the measure more acceptable; I would even suggest that an addition of 50 per cent be allowed; whatever margin is allowed, there can be no loss of existing revenue, as no one will have the deficiency made up to him if he is found to be actually holding less than the valuation confirmed by the Inam Department. It will only reduce the amount of revenue to be resumed; there is reason to believe that encroachments by inams in the wilder parts of the Malnad have been greater than elsewhere, as the facilities for encroaching undetected have been greater there than elsewhere, and however encroachments may have arisen, it is expedient to be lenient in dealing with them especially when they are of a large amount.

Para 189 of Major Wilks' report on Mysore.
Para 4, Mr. Stokes' report.
Old reports on North Canara by Hon.'ble Mr. Harris, Collector.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 8th January 1878.

11. If any farther information or explanation is required on the above subject, I shall be happy to afford it on the points being indicated. Mr. Stokes' letter above referred to, and Notes on Mysore, forming the 3rd part of the Volume called Selections from the records of the Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office are full of information bearing on this subject, to which also some material allusions will be found in Major Wilks' Report, the first in the above compilation.

See Paras 13 and 34.

12. I requested Major Cole, Inam Superintendent, to draw up a memo on the inam accounts available in the Ságar Taluk of the Shimoga District which may be taken as a specimen taluk of the Nagar Malnad. This is appended to this letter.

Memo by Major R. A. Cole, dated 15th December 1876.

1. On examining the various accounts of the Ságar Taluk, I find that in the Zamin Jodi account of 1808—9, an attempt has been made to reduce the Stal Kandi to one of area and to the Krishnaraj scale. In this account the expression "Stal mapni gaja prakara" is made use of, and the various Stal Kandis reduced to the corresponding extent in Krishnaraj Kandis, as already shewn by me in a separate memo. This account is for the old Ikkeri Taluk, and contains only the total of the several classification of lands in the taluk. No villagevar or isamvar details are given. No assessment either is given.

2. In the Jari Inamti Accounts no conversion from Stal into Krishnaraj areas is to be found till 1803, and then only it is made on the seer and not on any measurement; shewing clearly that the bijvari kandi was given in those accounts, and not a kandi of measurement.

3. No Akshaya or other paimayish accounts for the Malnad Taluks are forthcoming, nor is there any record of any regular paimayish ever having been made in those Taluks.

4. In the Jari Inam Account of 1801 for the Kavledurga Taluk, the stal kandi of wet land is said to be equal to 45½ pakka seers; and in the Zamin Jodi Account it is noted that one katcha seer was equal to 24 Rs. weight, and that 160 katcha seers made one stal kandi. There is no mention of yards in these or the other accounts; except for the Solur magani, for which a paimayish goshvar of 1808—9 is forthcoming, which shews the conversion from stal to Krishnaraj kandis, but it only gives the totals for the magani, and no villagevar or isamvar details.

5. In the accounts for the late Mandagadde Taluk, now forming part of the Kavledurga Taluk, the same particulars are given, but in the account of 1803—4 the stal kandi is said to be equal to 50 pakka seers instead of 45½ seers, and for garden lands 1,000 supari trees were said to be equal to 7 *bijvari* kandis.

6. In the Zamin Jodi Account of 1801—2 and 1805—6 for the Nagar Taluk, 100 trees are said to be equal to 1 stal kandi, and for wet lands the bijvari kandi is given.

7. In the Zamin Jodi Account of 1801—2 for the Anantapur Taluk, the bijvari kandi is alone entered.

8. I would, therefore, concur in considering that the kandis given in the Jari Inamti Accounts for the inams in the Malnad Taluks are bijvari, and not areas of measurement, and that, consequently, the proportion of excess to be allowed must be made on the khist valuation.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner's No. 416—R. 14, dated Bangalore, 12th April 1877.

Order Thereon.—In the above letter the Survey and Settlement Commissioner represents the difficulty experienced in converting into acres the land inams in Nagar which were originally granted according to the ancient measurements of which there appears to have been no fixed standard, and requests instructions as to the mode of dealing with the excess.

2. From the proceedings of the Inam Department it is observed that in the Harihar Taluk, which belonged to the late Nagar Division, there were many Jari Inams, but no accounts (such as the Akshaya Paimayish of Divan Purnaiya) were available to shew the area of the inams and of the villages in which they were situated; and the then Inam Commissioner, it would appear, adopted the areas recorded according to the "Akkadi" measurement carried out under the orders of the Superintendent of the Nagar

Division in 1851. In the case of chor or stal inams, the present extent was confirmed in accordance with clauses E and F of Inam Rule VI. by the imposition of ½ or ¼ quit-rent. In the other taluks above mentioned, in which there were very few Jari Inams, they were confirmed according to the existing local accounts. The Chief Commissioner remarks that if Mr. Stokes' "Akkadi" measurement extended to the Malnad Taluks in Nagar, there can be no objection to its adoption.

3. With reference to the proposal now made by the Inam Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner, referring to the correspondence noted in the margin, observes that there can be no difficulty in dealing with chor or stal inams, as the full extent may be confirmed on half assessment under clause E of Rule VI. Jari Inams, consisting of whole villages and of minor inams included therein must, however, be left out of consideration as the owners are entitled to hold the entire area within their village boundary on the terms of the settlement made by the Inam Commissioner, without reference to the extent of the holding. In some cases where the excess is proved to be within the limits mentioned in the grant itself or a separate "Haddnama" and has been enjoyed for 50 years, it will be regarded, under Rule XI, clause A, as part of the original inam, and exempted from additional charge.

Letter No. 33, dated 17th October 1871, from Inam Commissioner.
Docket No. 3921—92, dated 4th November 1871, to Survey Commissioner.
Letter No. 1499, dated 22nd December 1871, from do
Do. No. 4909—106 dated 6th January 1872, to Inam Commissioner.
Do. No. 143, dated 28th February 1872, from do
Do. No. 19—2, dated 3th April 1872, to do
Do. No. 43, dated, 10 July 1872, from Superintendent of Inam Settlements.

4. There remain such cases as do not fall within the above category, and as regards these, the Chief Commissioner considers that the proposal made by Colonel Anderson in para 10 of his letter is suitable and may be adopted ; but the allowance proposed to cover original inaccuracies of measurement should not exceed 10 per cent, as the grant of a more liberal concession would be contrary to the present rules, and will moreover require the sanction of the Government of India.

5. In the case of village service lands, Mr. Saunders thinks an exception may be allowed as the lands already enjoyed by these servants are hereby sufficient for their remuneration, and as it would not be equitable to charge additional assessment on the excess in the lands held by them.

6. The Chief Commissioner is also of opinion that the Madras rule quoted in the margin might with advantage be adopted.

" As it will not be possible to distinguish the actual " land which forms the encroachment, no patta " should be issued for the excess area, but the assess- " ment leviable on its account will be charged as " additional quit-rent on the whole inam."

7. Before passing final orders on the question now raised, the Chief Commissioner desires to be favored with the Survey and Inam Commissioner's further opinion on the views above expressed.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1092, dated Poona, 15th August 1877.

I have the honor to forward the report called for by Chief Commissioner's order No. 416—14 of the 12th April last.

2. Without entering into any investigation of the nature of Mr. Stokes' "Akkadi" measurement in the Harihar Taluk, it may be sufficient to state that no such measurement was extended to the parts of the Nagar Malnad which we have as yet dealt with; of this there is no doubt whatever, also that no means whatever exist for ascertaining areas of either Government land or inams from the old accounts.

3. With reference to the 3rd para of the Chief Commissioner's order under reply, in which it is stated that "there can be no difficulty in dealing with chor or stal inams as the full extent may be "confirmed, &c.," the whole difficulty has, in the Nagar Malnad, arisen out of the fact that it is impossible to discover the "extent" or area of any inam ; it is only possible to ascertain the valuation in shist or assessment ; inam and Government land are ordinarily mixed up together, and a certain portion of the assessment or shist is not collected, thus forming the inam. In the case of minor inams in Government villages defined and stated limits of land or "Haddnamas" there are, I believe, none, for the reason that the inam was not in the first instance a grant of land but the remission of a certain amount of revenue due on land, the position and limits of which were not defined. If any case of an inam with clearly defined limits is met with it must of course be treated exceptionally.

4. In the Nagar Malnad there is generally an entire absence of any information to enable a certain area of land to be allocated as the equivalent of the original recorded inam, for the reason that the original inam was not a grant of land as a rule, but the assignment or remission of a certain amount of revenue due to Government on land, that land being sometimes in the occupation of the cash grantee and sometimes in the occupation of another person, in which latter case he paid the amount of the cash grant to the person in whose favor the cash assignment was made.

These cases are clearly disposed of by clause 3, para 9 of enclosure to Secretary's No. 775—174, dated 8th April 1872.

5. There is in fact no basis whatever available for the conversion of the inams in the Nagar Malnad than that of the shist valuation, treating the inam in fact as though it were a cash grant, and assigning land, when it is held by the grantee as the inam, of an assessment equal to that of the inam valuation in the accounts, with an addition of 10 per cent or whatever additional margin may be ordered.

6. The point alluded to in the 6th para of the Chief Commissioner's order under reply is fully met by Chief Commissioner's No. 431—38 of the 18th April 1874, which directs that all excess area above that allowed as inam shall be treated altogether as ordinary kandayam land, and for this there is a very strong reason, since, if the assessment of the excess area was considered to be a quit-rent and the land in excess was confirmed as inam subject to the payment of such quit-rent, it would be permanently settled land subject to no increase of assessment at any future revision. When it is considered that an inamdar has considerable latitude in claiming land as inam, a small portion only of which, in some cases, will be confirmed, if a permanent settlement were conceded to all the residuary disallowed claim, a very extensive and uncalledfor sacrifice of the future revenues of the State might occur.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, No. 7174—R. 155, dated Bangalore, 2nd November 1877.

Order Thereon.—In para 6 of the above letter, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner advocates the retention of the existing rule (Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 431—38, dated 18th April 1874), which directs that all excess area above that allowed as inam shall be treated as Government land to be fully assessed. Colonel Anderson argues that if, on the principle of the Madras Rule, the assessment leviable on the excess area is charged as additional quit-rent on the whole inam, there would be a sacrifice of the future revenues of the State, inasmuch as the excess would be permanently settled and subject to no increase of assessment at any future revision. On this point the Chief Commissioner remarks that, as in the majority of cases and especially in dealing with the Malnad Wargs, it would be difficult to separate the excess from the inam land, and as the excess could not thus be identified and separated, there could not possibly be a revision of assessment and a prospective loss to Government.

2. The Survey Commissioner is requested to report whether the settlement of excess in inams has been effected by his Department in any of the taluks, and if so, to explain the procedure adopted in ascertaining and charging excess.

3. It is presumed that the 10 per cent addition proposed by the Survey Commissioner in para 5 of his letter is to be over and above the rate of excess discovered in the adjoining Government lands as provided for in Rule XI of the Land Inam Rules.

From the Survey and Inam Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1597, dated Bangalore, 13th December 1877.

I have the honor to forward the following report as requested in Chief Commissioner's No. 7174—155 of the 2nd November last.

2. In the fist para of the above order there is I think a misapprehension of the real facts of the case, the true state of which will be best explained by an example.

3. Suppose that an inam of the shist valuation of Rs. 10 has been confirmed, and this inam has to be allocated by the Survey in the Government Warg No. 17, which having been surveyed is now comprised in three Survey Nos. as follows :—

No.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	15	14
2	17	20
3	19	18

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 8th January 1878.

The inam would be allocated in No. 1 which is the nearest in valuation to the amount required, which is Rs. 10 plus 10 per cent or Rs. 11, which with the corresponding area would be recorded as inam, and the surplus or Rs. 3 with its corresponding area would be recorded as Government land and the assessment on this latter area would, be subject to revision of assessment at any future revision of assessment. The assessment of the Government portion would be paid in accordance with para 3 of Chief Commissioner's order No. 431—38 of the 18th April 1874, "as *a quasi* Jodi or Inam kasar on the whole Survey Field."

4. The objection to entering the residuary or Government portion of the survey field as inam and including the assessment of it in the jodi payable on the whole would be that the effect of this would be to permanently settle the assessment of Government land, where the sum was small, only amounting to a very few rupees, this objection would, in practice, though not in principle, lose its force. The Madras rule alluded to in the order under reply was issued at a time when the introduction of a permanent settlement generally was in contemplation, a measure which certainly is not in contemplation now being in entire opposition to all present Indian policy.

5. In practice I do not see any objection to including small excess areas in Survey Nos., part of which are confirmed as inam and part remains as Government land, in the inam and including the assessment on the Government portion with the jodi payable on the inam portion, and so making the entire Survey No. inam with a certain jodi fixed upon the whole. The very smallness of the sum so permanently settled would remove all practical objection to this course. In the very large majority of cases the amount would be but small, and would bear but a small proportion to the inam amount, where it was not possible to avoid locating an inam in a Survey No., the remaining Government portion of which would be considerable, it would not cause very much inconvenience to divide off the Government portion into a separate Survey No., as the cases calling for this procedure would probably be few in number. If they were very numerous it would not be possible to break up the Survey Nos. without great loss of valuable time as this work would necessarily require to be checked by a European Officer. I would propose to try the practical result in one or two taluks, and ascertain in how many cases the remaining Government portion of a Survey No. exceeded Rs. 10 in amount, which cases might remain in abeyance pending further orders.

6. With reference to para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's order under reply, I find that at present the settlement of excesses in no taluk has been carried out in the shist taluks of the Nagar Division; this work has remained in abeyance pending the final settlement of the base on which the conversion is to be effected, which now, I apprehend under Chief Commissioner's No. 416—14 of the 12th April 1877, is decided, can only be effected on the basis of the ancient shist. The data have all been collected and as soon as the reference now under reply is disposed of the settlement of excesses in the settled shist taluks of Nagar can be rapidly carried out. Some of the eastern taluks of Nagar have their inams confirmed in known areas, to which the order referred to in the Inam Precis No. 15, Inam Commissioner's proceedings No. 9, dated 9th June 1868, is applicable. No where yet has it been necessary to fall back on the course indicated in para 2 of Precis No. 15 ordered in Secretary's No. 19—2 of 3rd April 1872 which would involve the application of Rule XI of the Inam Rules.

7. In all taluks for which the necessary data have been obtained from the Inam Department, the preparation of the papers making out the settlement of excesses is in progress. In one the whole work is completed except in the case of one or two instances regarding which reference on doubtful points has been made to the Inam Department, the reply to which is awaited. In others returns from the Amildars shewing the Survey No. actually held by the grantees are awaited or having been received have been again referred for the illucidation of doubtful figures. During the past year it has of course been found very difficult to obtain from Amildars prompt answers to references.

No. 8650—R. 196, DATED BANGALORE, 8TH JANUARY 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner approves of the proposals made by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in his last letter above quoted and desires that the results obtained in two of the Malnád Taluks be reported as soon as possible.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes, however, that in the Maidan Taluks an inam may be one or half a rupee in value, and the Survey field in which it is situated about rupees 10, in which case the proportion of Government land would be too great and yet within the margin of Rs. 10 proposed to be confirmed in perpetuity along with the inam. The Inam Commissioner is requested to report the result as regards such cases in two of the Maidan Taluks.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
„ Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th January 1878.

From the Commissioner of Nundydroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 99, dated Bangalore, 20th August 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings number and date as per margin, and with reference to para 6 to state that the procedure followed in this Division, in regard to the appointment of patels in inam villages, is based on the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10011—Rev. 94 of 23rd March 1877.

3478—Rev. 18, dated 4th July 1877.

The inamdar of a village or one of the shareholders of the inam, is generally selected for the pateli office provided he resides in the village; if otherwise a resident is selected by the inamdar or inamdars and is nominated to the post. In case of a patel not being nominated by the parties concerned the Government elect one, but for police purposes only.

3. Persons appointed as above receive sannads from the Deputy Commissioner in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts, in the Kolar District, however, no sannads are granted, the names of the parties being simply registered in the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Gel. No. 880—R. 140, dated 29th October 1877.

With reference to para 6 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3478—18, dated 4th July 1877, I have the honor to forward copies of the marginally noted letters from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, reporting upon the procedure followed in regard to the appointment of patels in inam villages, and to state that the proposals of the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District coincide generally with the practice referred to by Major Armstrong and laid down in the order conveyed in your letter No. 5010—327, dated 13th January 1870, to the address of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, copy of which was received in this office with No. 5012—753 of the same date.

From Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, No. 458, dated 23rd July 1877.
From Dy. Commr., Kadur, No. 331, dated 26th July 1877.
From Dy. Commr., Chitaldroog, No. 482, dated 11th August 1877.

2. I think that sannads should be given to patels in inam villages as elsewhere.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 458, dated Shimoga, 23rd July 1877.

With reference to your Circular No. 204, dated 17th instant, I have the honor to state that the appointment of patels in inam villages is regulated by the instructions contained in Secretary's letter No. 5010—327, dated 13th January 1870, (copy received with your Circular Docket No. 5043—220, dated 26th idem). On receipt of this Circular, the necessary orders were issued and patels seem to have been appointed for such villages where none existed before.

2. As the confirmation and dismissal of the patels in inam villages rests with the Deputy Commissioner, it has been understood that in respect of nomination or succession to the Office, we are to be guided by our own rules, and not by the wish of the inamdar if it is contrary to them.

3. I do not know whether sannads were issued to these patels, but there is no reason why they should not be issued just as in the case of the patels of sarkar villages. I have called on the Amildars to report if sannads were issued and shall communicate their replies as soon as received.

4. The Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 10011—Rev. 94, dated 23rd March 1876, declare that the office of patel in an inam village is chiefly honorary and "will carry with it only such privileges as may be conceded at the instance of the inamdar."

5. A case is now brought to my notice in which the hereditary patel in an inam village became unfit for further service. The inamdar wished to nominate his own man, but the patel had a minor son, whose name was registered by the Deputy Commissioner, and a Gumasta was appointed to act for him during his minority. The inamdar did not recognize this arrangement, and when the patel as usual deducted his remuneration from the rent of his land, a suit was filed against him in the Civil Court, and was decided against him, and he had to refund the rent. The patel then sued the inamdar for pay in 1874 in the small cause side of the Amildar's Court, but lost the case on the ground that he was not nominated by the inamdar and did not prove his case. He now asks me if Government will pay him or make the inamdar pay.

6. I think that some penal consequence should attach to an inamdar refusing to recognize the patel nominated by Government. The person named by inamdars will generally be appointed by the

Deputy Commissioner, except in cases in which more rightful claimants are available ; should the inamdars be dissatisfied with the Deputy Commissioner's decision, they may appeal to the Commissioner, but should not be allowed to set our orders at naught.

7. To prevent disputes between inamdars and their patels, and to ensure a satisfactory performance of work, it also appears to be desirable that, when a patel is nominated, the remuneration, in whatever shape it may be, which the inamdar concedes to him, should be registered in the District Office, and that if no remuneration is conceded or if what is conceded be disputed as not sufficient, the Deputy Commissioner should fix the remuneration, (subject to modification in appeal) the payment of which should be summarily enforced if withheld for no valid reason.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 331, dated 26th July 1877.

In reply to his Circular No. 204 of the 17th instant, has the honor to submit that the undersigned has nominated patels to the inam villages in his district, the nominees being nearly all the inamdars themselves and issued sannads to them except for the Damapura Agrahar in the Tarikere Taluk, the holder of which, *i. e.* the Guru of the Kudli Sringeri Matt, has been called on to nominate one. A hand has however been temporarily appointed during the settlement of the taluk to perform the pateli duties of the village, and the Guru has now been asked again to report the name of the man he has elected to fill this post, and a sannad will be issued to him in due course.

2. Sannads will be issued in due course also to the patels of the Sringeri Matt villages now sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 3478—18 of the 4th instant.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 482, dated 11th August 1877.

Adverting to your Circular Dockets Nos. 204 and 221 of the 17th and 30th July last, respectively, I have the honor to report that, as regards the appointment of patels in inam villages, the instructions contained in the General Secretary's letter to the Superintendent of the Nundydroog Division, No. 5010-Genl. 327 of the 30th January 1870, (copy received in this Office with the Nagar Superintendent's Circular No. 5043—220 of the 26th idem) are acted up to. Sannads have not as yet been issued to the class of patels above referred to, but I would suggest that sannads should be given, as is now being done in the case of all Government village patels.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, General Department, No. 433—Rev. 61, dated 19th November 1877.

Referring to para 6 of the printed Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, No. 3478—18, dated 4th July 1877, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that, under the existing practice, patels in inam villages are nominated by inamdars, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner. No sannads have, however, been issued to them, pending the completion of the statements of their present and proposed remuneration.

[illegible] regards the remaining portion of the 3rd para of his letter.

Fourthly.—The fines imposed must be separately realized.

Fifthly.—The course referred to in para 5 is in my opinion the only course that can be adopted if the Deputy Accountant General rules that the mode of payment to be exercised in this matter is the one referred to in the Rules, but if the quarterly and yearly mode of payment referred to by the Deputy Accountant General and the Chief Commissioner in Proceedings No. 6118—189 of the 22nd September 1876 is ruled to be the proper mode, no difficulty exists in the matter.

The enclosure of the docket under reply is herewith returned.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 129, dated 3rd July 1877.

With reference to the introduction of the scheme of permanent remuneration of village officials in this District from the current official year, I have the honor to solicit the favor of your early instructions on the following points.

From the Commissioner of Nundydroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 99, dated Bangalore, 20th August 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings number and date as per margin, and with reference to para 6 to state that the procedure followed in this Division, in regard to the appointment of patels in inam villages, is based on the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10011—Rev. 94 of 23rd March 1877.

3478—Rev. 18, dated 4th July 1877.

The inamdar of a village or one of the shareholders of the inam, is generally selected for the pateli office provided he resides in the village; if otherwise a resident is selected by the inamdar or inamdars and is nominated to the post. In case of a patel not being nominated by the parties concerned the Government elect one, but for police purposes only.

3. Persons appointed as above receive sannads from the Deputy Commissioner in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts, in the Kolar District, however, no sannads are granted, the names of the parties being simply registered in the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Gel. No. 880—R. 140, dated 29th October 1877.

With reference to para 6 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3478—18, dated 4th July 1877, I have the honor to forward copies of the marginally noted letters from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, reporting upon the procedure followed in regard to the appointment of patels in inam villages, and to state that the proposals of the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District coincide generally with the practice referred to by Major Armstrong and laid down in the order conveyed in your letter No. 5010—327, dated 13th January 1870, to the address of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, copy of which was received in this office with No. 5012—753 of the same date.

From Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, No. 458, dated 23rd July 1877.
From Dy. Commr., Kadur, No. 331, dated 26th July 1877.
From Dy. Commr., Chitaldroog, No. 482, dated 11th August 1877.

2. I think that sannads should be given to patels in inam villages as elsewhere.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 458, dated Shimoga, 23rd July 1877.

With reference to your Circular No. 204, dated 17th instant, I have the honor to state that the appointment of patels in inam villages is regulated by the instructions contained in Secretary's letter No. 5010—327, dated 13th January 1870, (copy received with your Circular Docket No. 5043—220, dated 26th idem). On receipt of this Circular, the necessary orders were issued and patels seem to have been appointed for such villages where none existed before.

2. As the confirmation and dismissal of the patels in inam villages rests with the Deputy Commissioner, it has been understood that in respect of nomination or succession to the Office, we are to be guided by our own rules, and not by the wish of the inamdar if it is contrary to them.

3. I do not know whether sannads were issued to these patels, but there is no reason why they should not be issued just as in the case of the patels of sarkar villages. I have called on the Amildars to report if sannads were issued and shall communicate their replies as soon as received.

4. The Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 10011—Rev. 94, dated 23rd March 1876, declare that the office of patel in an inam village is chiefly honorary and "will carry with it only such privileges as may be conceded at the instance of the inamdar."

5. A case is now brought to my notice in which the hereditary patel in an inam village became unfit for further service. The inamdar wished to nominate his own man, but the patel had a minor son, whose name was registered by the Deputy Commissioner, and a Gumasta was appointed to act for him during his minority. The inamdar did not recognize this arrangement, and when the patel as usual deducted his remuneration from the rent of his land, a suit was filed against him in the Civil Court, and was decided against him, and he had to refund the rent. The patel then sued the inamdar for pay in 1874 in the small cause side of the Amildar's Court, but lost the case on the ground that he was not nominated by the inamdar and did not prove his case. He now asks me if Government will pay him or make the inamdar pay.

6. I think that some penal consequence should attach to an inamdar refusing to recognize the patel nominated by Government. The person named by inamdars will generally be appointed by the

Deputy Commissioner, except in cases in which more rightful claimants are available ; should the inamdars be dissatisfied with the Deputy Commissioner's decision, they may appeal to the Commissioner, but should not be allowed to set our orders at naught.

7. To prevent disputes between inamdars and their patels, and to ensure a satisfactory performance of work, it also appears to be desirable that, when a patel is nominated, the remuneration, in whatever shape it may be, which the inamdar concedes to him, should be registered in the District Office, and that if no remuneration is conceded or if what is conceded be disputed as not sufficient, the Deputy Commissioner should fix the remuneration, (subject to modification in appeal) the payment of which should be summarily enforced if withheld for no valid reason.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 331, dated 26th July 1877.

In reply to his Circular No. 204 of the 17th instant, has the honor to submit that the undersigned has nominated patels to the inam villages in his district, the nominees being nearly all the inamdars themselves and issued sannads to them except for the Damapura Agrahar in the Tarikere Taluk, the holder of which, *i. e.* the Guru of the Kudli Sringeri Matt, has been called on to nominate one. A hand has however been temporarily appointed during the settlement of the taluk to perform the pateli duties of the village, and the Guru has now been asked again to report the name of the man he has elected to fill this post, and a sannad will be issued to him in due course.

2. Sannads will be issued in due course also to the patels of the Sringeri Matt villages now sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 3478—18 of the 4th instant.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 482, dated 11th August 1877.

Adverting to your Circular Dockets Nos. 204 and 221 of the 17th and 30th July last, respectively, I have the honor to report that, as regards the appointment of patels in inam villages, the instructions contained in the General Secretary's letter to the Superintendent of the Nundydroog Division, No. 5010-Genl. 327 of the 30th January 1870, (copy received in this Office with the Nagar Superintendent's Circular No. 5043—220 of the 26th idem) are acted up to. Sannads have not as yet been issued to the class of patels above referred to, but I would suggest that sannads should be given, as is now being done in the case of all Government village patels.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, General Department, No. 433—Rev. 61, dated 19th November 1877.

Referring to para 6 of the printed Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, No. 3478—18, dated 4th July 1877, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that, under the existing practice, patels in inam villages are nominated by inamdars, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner. No sannads have, however, been issued to them, pending the completion of the statements of their present and proposed remuneration

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th January 1878.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 947, Rev. 157, dated Camp Chitaldroog, 18th November 1877.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's orders copies of the marginally noted letters regarding the mode of adjusting the permanent remuneration sanctioned for village officers.

No. 431, dated 18th July 1877, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.
No. 774, dated 4th November 1877, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog.

2. Two questions are raised :—

1st. Whether the term "Kandayam" in Rule 14 is intended to mean the jodi payable by the officiator for excess of land in his enjoyment, as well as the kandayam appropriated for his salary, and

2nd, how this salary should be adjusted.

3. With regard to the first question, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, is of opinion that the term "Kandayam" should be considered to include the jodi payable by the officiator for surplus official land in his enjoyment. The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, considers that it does not include the jodi amount which is separately dealt with. The kandayam for Sarkar and jodi due for official inam land together with all other items due from the officiator are included in his Khate, and against this the remuneration due to him is set off. The view taken by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, appears therefore to be the correct one.

4. The other question needs either a modification of Rule 14 or of para 10 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6118—189, dated 22nd September 1876, the one being inconsistent with the other. A reference on this point was made to the Deputy Accountant General by the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, on the 3rd July last, but no reply has been received.

5. In paras 4 and 5 of his letter, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, makes certain suggestions in regard to minor points such as the recovery of fines, and the payment of allowances for broken periods, &c. These are concurred in by the Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner, but for the sake of uniformity throughout the Province, they require the Chief Commissioner's approval.

6. As the jamabandi season is approaching, and as the adjustment of the pay of village officers has then to be made, I solicit the favor of early orders being passed in the matter.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No 431, dated Shimoga, 18th July 1877.

With reference to your docket No. 250, dated 23rd ultimo, forwarding the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2516 -70, dated 12th idem, sanctioning a permanent scale of remuneration for the Patels and Shanbhogs of the Honnali Taluk, I have the honor to state that para 8 of [illegible] directs that the remuneration should be adjusted in the manner prescribed in Section [illegible] the Proceedings [illegible] of the Rules

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th January 1878.

4. Under this system, to prevent confusion in the accounts, any fine imposed on the officiators for negligence, &c., may be separately recovered from them.

5. There would, however, be a little difficulty in adjusting the emolument for broken periods in a year when an officiator is dismissed or suspended, and another man is appointed. If the annual adjustment is made not earlier than the end of February, only a few of such cases as might happen in March will be left for disposal, and the pay for that period may be recovered in cash from the dismissed or suspended man, like fine.

6. I have thus briefly indicated for your approval the procedure to be adopted in giving effect to para 8 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings.

7. But the Deputy Accountant General has forwarded to me a copy of the same Proceedings with special reference to para 8 and to this (Deputy Accountant General's) office Circular No. *1293, dated 23rd October 1876." I do not see how para 8 and Circular No. 1293 can be reconciled with each other as the latter directs that the Patels and Shanbhogs should be paid in cash yearly and quarterly respectively, on audited bills. This procedure was fixed by the Chief Commissioner for the Harihar Taluk, *vide* para 10 of Proceedings No. 6118—189 of 22nd September 1876, while in the Proceedings under reference, it is directed that the remuneration should be adjusted in the manner prescribed in Section XIV of the Rules.

* Mysore Gazette, para II of 28th October 1876, page 531.

8. I therefore request your early instructions as to which of these procedures should be adopted for the Honnali Taluk. If the Deputy Accountant General's Circular No. 1293 should be followed, Section XIV of the Rules will have to be modified accordingly.

From the Dy. Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 774, dated 4th November 1877.

With reference to your dockets, Nos. 299 and 511, dated the 25th July and 20th October respectively, I have the honor to state as follows :—

First.—On the subject referred to in para 1 of the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's letter regarding the mode of adjustment of the permanent remuneration paid to the village officers, I append a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Deputy Accountant General some time back. I have not received any reply from this office yet.

No. 129, dated 3rd July 1877.

Secondly.—Section XXVIII plainly refers to *Umbli* lands and the amount of jodi, &c., due on them are separately dealt with in Sections XVIII to XXVII, and the word *kandayam* in Section XIV does not include the *Umbli* lands.

Thirdly.—The amount deducted on account of the permanent remuneration of these servants, had better be shewn, in my opinion, in the jamabandi accounts, as a debit of the same is made in the cash accounts as "Pay of village servants." I concur with the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga as regards the remaining portion of the 3rd para of his letter.

Fourthly.—The fines imposed must be separately realized.

Fifthly.—The course referred to in para 5 is in my opinion the only course that can be adopted if the Deputy Accountant General rules that the mode of payment to be exercised in this matter is the one referred to in the Rules, but if the quarterly and yearly mode of payment referred to by the Deputy Accountant General and the Chief Commissioner in Proceedings No. 6118—189 of the 22nd September 1876 is ruled to be the proper mode, no difficulty exists in the matter.

The enclosure of the docket under reply is herewith returned.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 129, dated 3rd July 1877.

With reference to the introduction of the scheme of permanent remuneration of village officials in this District from the current official year, I have the honor to solicit the favor of your early instructions on the following points.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 11th January 1878.

2. In para 10 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6118 Rev. 189 of the 22nd September 1876, which is quoted in your Circular No. 1293 of the 23rd October 1876, published at page 531 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 28th October 1876, it is directed that the salaries should be disbursed to the Shanbhogs quarterly and to Patels annually on presentation of the bills in the usual form ; whereas in the subsequent orders of the Chief Commissioner sanctioning the scheme for the other taluks, it is directed that the salary of the above officials should be adjusted in the Revenue and Financial accounts in the manner prescribed in Rule XIV of the Rules for the permanent remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs.

3. The first point on which I entertain a doubt is, whether, the first order directing the submission for audit of quarterly and annual bills should be considered to have been superseded by the subsequent orders, in accordance with which, the salaries will have to be adjusted at each annual jamabandi by a deduction of the amount from the assessment on their kandayam lands, and where the assessment on their lands is insufficient for this purpose, the balance will be made up by deducting it from the last instalment of revenue (probably of the village of which the official is the Patel or Shanbhog) before paying such instalments into the Taluk Treasury.

4. In the event of the first order not being superseded by the latter what should be the mode of adjustment in case of the submission of quarterly bills for the salaries of Shanbhogs ; and whether the same should be paid from the treasury?

5. In case of Rule XIV being followed according to subsequent orders in case of all the Taluks, I would beg to be furnished with a form of the salary bill to be submitted for audit, if necessary.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office No. 7982—R. 178, dated Bangalore, 8th December 1877.

Referred to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, for obliging opinion.

Memo by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1618, dated Camp Bangalore, 20th December 1877.

With reference to the above Chief Commissioner's No. 7982—178 of the 8th instant, the Survey Commissioner begs to state as follows :—

2. "The assessment on these kandayam lands" mentioned in Rule 14 of the Rules for remuneration of village officers means undoubtedly payments due by village officers on account of land revenue on any account whether kandayam on Government lands or jodi on jodi lands.

3. There appears to be some misapprehension of the mode of remunerating officiating village officers on the part of the Commissioner, Nagar Division, judging by some expressions in his letter, the origin of the reference under reply. For instance in para 2 he speaks of "jodi payable by the officiator "for excess of land in his enjoyment" as though some land held by the officiator formed a part of his remuneration.

4. It should be distinctly understood that the officiator receives his entire remuneration from the treasury and in no part from service land, and that his service land as well as that of all sharers in the office has been taxed by the imposition of additional jodi, so far as is necessary or can be imposed, to reimburse the treasury. All that is required to be done is to pay remuneration and collect jodi according to the vernacular statements which are forwarded to the District officer by the Superintendent of Survey when the final remuneration scheme receives the Chief Commissioner's sanction.

No. 8759—R. 39, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH JANUARY 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—**The foregoing memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner will be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and guidance.**

2. Adverting to para 4 of the Nagar Commissioner's letter No. 947—R. 157, dated 18th November 1877, the Chief Commissioner observes that the instructions conveyed in para 10 of this office Proceedings No. 6118—189, dated 22nd September 1876, were modified in this office No. 11221—323, dated 5th February 1877, which appears to have been lost sight of by the Commissioner.

3. The Deputy Accountant General's Circular No. 1293, dated 23rd October 1876, was apparently based on the first order of 22nd September 1876, and Mr. Hudson's attention will be drawn to the subsequent order dated 5th February 1877, with a request that he will furnish the Deputy Commissioners with a form to be used under Rule XIV of the Rules for the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs, providing a column therein for shewing the fines, &c., imposed separately.

4. In regard to the adjustment of emoluments for broken periods, Mr. Saunders directs that the course proposed by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga in para 5 of his letter No. 431, dated 18th July 1877, be adopted.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
„ Dy. Accountant General.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. R. 208, dated 10th January 1878.

I have the honor to solicit instructions on the following point regarding which a doubt is entertained by one of the Deputy Commissioners.

2. It is not clear in what sense the term "cultivated" is used in Rule IV of para 1 of the Chief Commissioner's Order No. 8389—Rev. 32. I presume that it is to be understood in the sense that, where a fair or moderate crop has been raised to the extent of half or more than half the ryots' holding, the revenue will be collected in full, for any different construction would involve great hardships. A ryot may have sown his field, perhaps more than once, but lost all his crop, or all but a small portion. He has then been a loser both as regards the labor and cost of seed expended. It is true that, with present prices, a small out-turn of crop would bring unusually large profits, but the ryot can only realize these profits by selling his crop, and it is certain that he could not do this without depriving himself and his family of the means of subsistence for the next 8 to 10 months, for it is probable that he would have to buy his grain in a dearer market than that he sold it in.

3. I would therefore solicit for the guidance of the Jamabandi Settlement Officers that they may be empowered to apply the provisions of Rule V of para 1 to cases where a dry land holding though cultivated to the extent of one half or more has not yielded a fair crop to that extent.

No. 8813—Rev. 40, dated Bangalore, 14th January 1878.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner observes that the amount of cultivation which has been made the test in the Circular referred to ought to be taken into consideration in giving effect to Rule IV, because as soon as the crop has been carried and disposed of, it will be almost impossible to ascertain from inspection of the field what its value was. It will however be within the discretion of the Jamabandi Officer to allow such postponement from the demand as may in his opinion be required, in consequence of his having ascertained beyond a doubt that the crop was a very inadequate and poor one.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Nundydroog, Nagar and Ashtagram Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 16th January 1878.

MUZRAYI.

READ—

Dockets Nos. 337, 122, and 1052—153, dated 22nd September, 7th November, and 21st December 1877, from the Commissioners of Ashtagram, Nundydroog and Nagar, reporting what allowance is required to meet the contingent expenses for stationery, &c., of the District Muzrayi Office Establishments in their respective Divisions.

No. 3361—REV. 271, DATED BANGALORE, 16TH JANUARY 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner directs that the Muzrayi Establishments attached to the undermentioned four districts in the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions be allowed the sums specified opposite each, to meet the contingent expenses on account of stationery, &c.

Mysore District,	4	Rs. per mensem.	
Hassan	„ 3	„	do
Shimoga	„ 3	„	do
Kadur	„ 2	„	do

2. The Muzrayi officer should be instructed to economize expenditure as much as possible and to submit monthly for audit a detailed bill supported by the necessary vouchers and countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

3. As regards Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr and Chitaldroog Districts, the assignment of a separate allowance seems unnecessary as the amount of Muzrayi work carried on in those Districts is comparatively small. The few articles of stationery that may be required may be purchased quarterly or half yearly, bills being submitted to this office for special sanction.

4. The contingent charges which the Muzrayi officers are authorized to incur under this order will be debited to the General Muzrayi Surplus Funds of the respective Districts.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Asstt. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Ashtagram, Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 16th January 1878.

Excise Revenue.

Read—

Annual reports received from the Commissioners of Divisions on the administration of excise revenue for 1876—77.

No. 8943—Rev. 43, Dated Bangalore, 16th January 1878.

Order thereon.—The excise revenue of the Province is realized from the two heads, "Abkari" and "Sayar," the former of which includes the revenue derived from arrack, beer, toddy, opium, ganja, majim and madad, as also the license fees collected from the wholesale and retail liquor shops.

2. The subjoined comparative statement gives the total receipts under the head "Abkari" for the years 1875—76 and 1876—77, shewing a net decrease of Rs. 63,173 in the latter:—

Items.	1875—76.	1876—77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Still head duty on arrack	4,77,628	4,31,985	...	45,643
Do on beer	17,604	17,314	..	290
License fees (arrack and beer)	50,513	44,315	...	6,198
Sale of arrack shops by public auction	9,187	14,960	5,773	...
Toddy (contract amount)	6,63,143	6,46,723	...	16,420
Ganja (contract amount and license fees)	11,342	11,240	...	102
Opium (*ad valorem* duty, and sale monopoly of opium and license fees on madad)	3,167	2,270	...	897
Miscellaneous	188	792	604	...
Total.....	12,32,772	11,69,599	6,377	69,550
Net.....	...	..	...	63,173

3. *Arrack.*—The Sadar Distillery system was in force throughout the Province during the year under review, except in the Mysore District, where a special arrangement was sanctioned for a period of three years from 15th April 1875, as reported in para 7 of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9201—21, dated 1st March 1876.

4. *Receipts from Arrack.*—The receipts under the head of still head duty amounted to Rs. 4,31,985 against Rs. 4,77,628 in the preceding year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 45,643, which was principally in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore and Chitaldroog, owing to the distress prevailing in these Districts. The receipts under license fees also shew a decrease of Rs. 6,198.

5. The subjoined statement shews the quantity of liquor distilled and the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of arrack during the year under report:—

Districts.	No. of Stills.	Quantity distilled in gallons.	Degree of strength.	Rate of still head duty exclusive of local cess.	Amount realized.	No. of Shops.			Amount of fees levied on licenses for shops.
						Wholesale	Retail.	Total.	
Bangal[illegible] Town & Cantt.	1	68,782	19	3 0 0	2,06,347	16	213	229	9,920
Do District		22,096		2 0 0	44,323				
Kolar ...	2	11,746	19	2 0 0	23,494	35	309	344	10,148
Túmkúr ...	1	3,856	19	2 0 0	7,713	0	34	34	2,771
Mysore ...	1	16,376	22	3 4 0 4 0 0	60,722	3	81	84	7,113
Hassan ...	1	8,284	19	2 0 0	15,501	8	54	62	3,342
Shimoga ...	2	19,821	19	2 0 0	38,074	5	161	166	5,469
Kadur ...	2	15,336	19	2 0 0	30,330	1	125	126	4,141
Chitaldroog ...	1	3,025	19	2 0 0	5,681	4	51	55	1236
Total.....	11	169,322			4,31,985	72	1,008	1,080	44,140

6. The number of stills was 11 as in 1875—76.

7. The total quantity of liquor issued was 169,322 gallons, or 19,103 gallons less than in the preceding year. The decrease was in the 3 Districts of the Nundydroog Division and in the Mysore and Chitaldroog Districts, while a slight increase is observed in the Districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur.

8. *Beer.*—Three breweries were worked during the year in the Cantonment of Bangalore. The duty on this liquor having been raised from 2 annas to 4 annas per gallon with effect from 1st April 1876, the quantity consumed fell off from 140,832 to 77,058 gallons. The enhanced rate of duty, however, has kept up the revenue at nearly the same figure as in the preceding year.

9. The number of beer shops was the same as in the preceding year, that is 3 in the Cantonment of Bangalore, 2 in Shimoga, and 2 in Kadur.

10. *Toddy.*—This item having been leased out in the Nundydroog Division for a fixed annual amount up to 31st March 1878, there was no fluctuation in the revenue during the year under report.

11. In the Ashtagram Division the leases granted separately for the Mysore and Hassan Districts as reported in para 13 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10271—45, dated 12th January 1877, were in force during the year under review, and there was consequently no increase in the revenue.

12. The toddy revenue in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts of the Nagar Division was about the same as in the preceding year. But there was a large falling off in the Chitaldroog District owing to the repeated default of a contractor for 5 taluks in the District. The farm is now placed under Government management as the bids offered were extremely low in consequence of the unfavorable character of the season.

13. *Ganja.*—The right of selling ganja has been rented out for a fixed sum for a period of years in the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions. There was a slight falling off in the revenue from this item in the Nagar Division owing to want of competition.

14. *Opium.* The revenue from this source, composed of an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent levied on the quantities exported and imported, and the amount realized by the grant of the exclusive privilege of selling opium amounted to Rs. 2,270 against Rs. 3,167 of the previous year.

15. *Abkari—Miscellaneous.*—The receipts under this head in the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions call for no remarks.

16. *Charges.*—The establishment and other charges in connection with the Abkari revenue amounted to Rs. 33,150, which includes a sum of Rs. 1,601 paid to the inamdars of whole villages whose sannads entitled them to the payment.

17. *Sayar duties.*—The rates of duty on the several articles which contribute to the sayar revenue were the same as those specified in para 20 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 10271—R. 45, dated 12th January 1877.

18. *Collections.*—The total collections under the head of sayar and customs amounted to Rs. 4,83,640, as against Rs. 6,39,694 of the previous year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 1,56,054 as particularized in the subjoined statement.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 16th January 1878.

Items.	1875—76.	1876—77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Supari or areca nut	4,40,682	3,36,586	...	1,04,096
Tobacco	89,526	57,045	...	32,481
Pepper	1,787	...	..	1,787
Cardamom	3,897	3,890	...	7
Cocoanut, dry	10,662	10,289	...	373
Do green	36,056	36,991	935	...
Betel leaves	38,399	34,051	...	4,348
Piece goods	12,008	...	...	12,008
Miscellaneous	6,677	4,788	...	1,889
Total.....	6,39,694	4,83,640	935	1,56,989
				935
				1,56,054

19. There is a large falling off in the revenue under the head "Supari" or "Areca nut" which contributes the largest amount to the sayar revenue. This article is produced chiefly in the hilly tracts in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts and to a smaller extent in the "Maidan" or plain taluks. The drought which prevailed during the year brought down the produce in the Maidan taluks considerably, but the same cause did not seriously affect the produce in the Malnad tracts. The decrease in the revenue is therefore ascribed to the small quantity exported owing in a measure to the prevalence of famine. The decrease under "tobacco," "green cocoanuts" and "betel leaves" was owing to bad crops. There was an increase of Rs. 412—6—10 under "dry cocoanuts" in the Nagar Division, which is attributed to the larger quantity locally consumed for want of carriage to export it to Her Majesty's territories. This article pays duty only when consumed at the place of production, but is allowed to pass free into Her Majesty's territories.

20. The duty on "pepper" and "piece goods" having been abolished in 1875, no realizations are shewn under these heads.

21. Out of the total receipts, Rs. 4,61,522 were levied on goods exported to, and Rs. 17,330 on imports from, Her Majesty's territories.

22. Out of the total collections amounting to Rs. 4,83,640, Rs. 26,280 were assigned to inamdars, &c., who were entitled thereto.

23. *Charges.* The charges of establishment amounted to Rs. 35,199, or 7·27 per cent of the total collections, as against Rs. 38,948 of the previous year. The salary of the paid establishment was Rs. 29,831, while the allowance to Shekdars, Patels and Shanbhogs at 5 per cent of the collections made by them amounted to Rs. 4,709.

24. Ordered that a copy of these Proceedings be submitted to the Government of India, Financial Department, together with the statements Nos. 1 to 8 called for in Financial Department Circular No. 142, dated 12th January 1876.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.

No. I.

Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the consumption of spirits, fermented liquors and drugs, for the year 1876—77.

No.	District.	Population.				Revenue from duty on—							Incidence per head of Population.			No. of licenses for retail of any of the foregoing (arrack only.)	Population per license.	Remarks.
		Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	No. of persons to the square mile.	Spirit, arrack only.	Wine, Beer and other liquors (Beer and Toddy.)	Drugs, (ganja and opium.	Amount realized from the sale of liquor shops by public auction.	License Fee.	Miscellaneous.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15	16	17
1	Bangalore	53,485	7,74,869	8,28,354	284·3	2,50,670	1,10,683	6,890	...	10,071	32	378,346	0	7	4	213	3,889	
2	Kolar	25,038	5,93,916	6,18,954	240·2	23,494	49,500	1,444	1,440	10,148	36	86,062	0	2	3	309	2,003	
3	Túmkúr	20,535	6,11,704	6,32,239	175·3	7,713	70,000	...	...	2,770	...	80,483	0	2	0	34	18,595	
4	Mysore	39,790	9,03,397	9,43,187	228 5	60,722	208,970	3,184	..	7,355	13	280,244	0	4	9	81	11,644	
5	Hassan	14,460	6,53,957	6,68,417	203·1	15,301	75,209	400	...	3,342	...	94,252	0	2	3	54	12,378	
6	Shimoga	25 598	4,73,378	4,98,976	131·4	38,074	14,659	422	10,461	5,998	174	69,788	0	2	3	161	3,099	
7	Kadur	12,017	3,21,908	3,33,925	145·6	30,330	29,739	171	2,674	4,213	32	67,159	0	3	3	125	2,671	
8	Chiltaldroog	18,068	5,13,292	5,31,360	119·8	5,681	1,05,277	71	385	1,346	505	113,265	0	3	5	31	17,140	
	Total.....	208,991	48,46,421	50,55,412	...	4,31,985	6,64,037	12,582	14,960	45,243	792	11,69,599	..			1,008	...	

nief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, ture and Commerce, 16th January 1878.

Revenue S.

No.	District.	Population.			No. of persons to the square mile.	Number of wholesale licenses.	Spirit distilled in India in the European method, or imported from abroad.	Country Spirit (arrack.)	Total	Incidence per head.	No. of licenses	Population
		Malnome-dans.	Hindus and others.	Total.								
1	Bangalore ...	53,485	7,74,869	8,28,354	284·3	16	...	2,50,670	2,50,670	0 4 10	213	3,889
2	Kolar ...	25,068	5,90,916	6,15,984	240·2	35	...	23,494	23,494	0 0 7	309	2,003
3	Tumkúr ...	20,535	6,11,704	6,32,239	175·3	...	...	7,713	7,713	0 0 2	34	18,595
4	Mysore ...	30,790	9,03,397	9,13,187	228·5	3	...	60,722	60,722	0 1 9	81	11,644
5	Hassan ...	14,460	6,53,957	6,68,417	203·1	8	...	15,301	15,301	0 0 4	54	12,378
6	Shimoga ...	25,598	4,73,378	498,976	131·4	5	...	38,074	38,074	0 1 3	161	3,099
7	Kadur ...	12,017	3,21,908	3,33,925	145·6	1	..	30,330	30,330	0 1 4	125	2,671
8	Chitaldroog ..	18,068	5,13,292	5,31,360	118·8	4	...	5,681	5,681	0 0 2	31	17,140
	Total.....	208,991	48,46,421	50,55,412	...	72	...	4,31,985	4,31,985	...	1,008	

No. III.

Revenue derived from Duty upon the consumption of Spirit manufactured in India in the European method, or imported from abroad.

No.	District.	Population.				Licenses No.		Rate of license Duty.		Still-head and imported Duty.					Incidence of total Duty collected per gallon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per retail license.	Remarks.
		Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	No. of persons to square mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Rate of duty per imperial gallon, London proof.	Number of gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average Strength.	Total Duty collected.	Incidence of still-head Duty per gallon.					
1	Bangalore ..	53,485	7,74,869	8,28,354	284·3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Kolar ...	25,038	5,93,916	6,18,954	240·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Túmkúr ...	20,535	6,11,704	6,32,239	175·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
4	Mysore ...	30,780	9,03,397	9,43,187	228·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Hassan ...	14,460	6,53,957	6,68,417	203·1	...	...	...	...	Nil.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Shimoga ...	25,698	4,73,378	4,98,976	131·4	...	...	...	...			...	...	..	...	...	...	..	
7	Kadur .	12,017	3,21,908	3,33,925	145·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8	Chitaldroog ...	18,068	5,13,292	5,31,360	118·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	al.....	208,991	48,46,421	50.55.															

No. IV.

Revenue derived from Duty on consumption of country Spirit in the Province of Mysore for the year 1876—77.

No.	District.	Population.			Number of persons to the square mile.	No. of Government Central Distilleries.	No. of licenses.		Rate of license Duty.			Amount of revenue including license Duty levied by—												Population per retail license.
		Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.			Wholesale Shops.	Retail Shops.	Wholesale Shops.	Retail Shops.	Still-head Duty.	Farming or out-stills not of fixed capacity.	Contract or out-stills of fixed capacity.	Total.	Consumption in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Average Strength.	Consumption in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Rate of Duty per Imperial gallon, London proof.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per head.				
									Per annum. Rs. per annum.	Per annum. From Rs.	Per annum. To Rs.													
1	Bangalore...	53,485	7,74,869	8,28,354	284·3	1	16	213	24	24	96	2,60,591	...	...	260,591	90,878	19°	73,611	Canton-ment. 3 9 1	2,60,591	0	5	0	3,889
2	Kolar ...	25,038	5,93,916	6,18,954	210·2	2	35	309	24	12	550	35,082	...	...	35,082	11,746	19°	9,515	Talukas. 2 8 0	35,082	0	0	10	2,003
3	Túmkúr ...	20,535	6,11,704	632,239	175·3	1	..	84	...	12	550	10,483	...	...	10,483	3,856	19°	3,123	2 8 0	10,483	0	0	3	18,595
4	Mysore ...	39,790	9,03,397	9,43,187	228·2	1	3	81	24	24	240	67,835	...	...	67,835	16,376	22°	12,773	4 4 0	67,835	0	1	2	11,644
5	Hassan ...	14,460	6,53,957	6,68,417	205·1	1	9	54	24	21	240	18,643	...	...	18,643	8,284	19	6,710	2 8 0	18,643	0	0	5	12,378
6	Shimoga ...	25,598	4,73,378	4,98,976	131·4	2	5	161	24	24	120	54,004	...	...	54,004	19,821	19°	16,055	2 8 0	54,004	0	1	9	3,099
7	Kadur ...	12,017	3,21,908	3,33,925	145·6	2	1	125	21	24	120	37,145	...	...	37,145	15,336	19°	12,422	2 8 0	37,145	0	1	9	2,671
8	Chitaldroog .	18,068	5,13,292	5,31,360	118·8	1	4	31	24	24	120	7,302	...	. .	7,302	3,025	19°	2,450	2 8 0	7,302	0	0	3	17,140
	Total.....	2,08,991	48,46,421	50,55,412	...	11	72	1008	..	...	...	4,91,085	...	...	4,91,085	1,69,322	...	1,36,659	...	4,91,085		...		...

No. V.

Materials from which Country Spirit is distilled in the Province of Mysore for the year 1876—77.

No.	District.	Population.				From grain and molasses.					From *Mahua Bassia Latifolia*.					Tari.					Other Materials (Arrack.)					
		Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	No. of persons to the square mile.	No. of licenses.	Revenue from licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	No. of licenses.	Revenue from licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	No. of licenses.	Revenue from licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	No. of licenses.	Revenue from licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Remarks.
1	Bangalore ...	53,485	7,74,869	8,28,354	284·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	229	9,921	2,50,670	2,60,591	...	
2	Kolar ..	25,038	5,93,916	6,18,954	240·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	344	10,148	23,494	33,642	...	
3	Túmkúr ...	20,535	6,11,704	6,32,239	175·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2,770	7,713	10,483	...	
4	Mysore ...	39,790	9,03,397	9,43,187	228·5	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	84	7,113	60,722	67,835	...	
5	Hassan ...	14,460	6,53,957	6,68,417	203·1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	62	3,342	15,301	18,643	...	
6	Shimoga ...	25,598	4,73,378	4,98,976	131·4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	5,469	38,074	43,543	...	
7	Kadur .	12,017	3,21,908	3,33,925	145·6	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	4,141	30,330	34,471	...	
8	Chitaldroog.	18,068	5,13,292	5,31,360	118·8	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1,236	5,681	6,917	...	
	Total...	208,991	48,46,421	50,55,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	44,140	4,31,985	4,76,125	...	

No VI

Revenue from Wine and Beer and fermented Liquors in the Province of Mysore for the year 1876—77

No.	District	Population			No of persons to the square mile	No of wholesale licenses	No of licenses for retail of—					Revenue derived from								
		Mahomedans	Hindus and others	Total			Wine	Beer	Tari (Fermented)	Pachwai or Illaudia (Rice Beer)	Other kinds of fermented liquors, (to be specified in a note)	Wine	Beer	Tari (Fermented)	Pachwai or Illaudia (Rice Beer)	Other kinds of fermented liquors (to be specified in a note) Toddy	Total Revenue	Incidence per head.	Population per retail license	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
							Beer													
1	Bangalore ...	53,485	7,74,869	8,28,354	284 3						Toddy		17,461			93,369	1,10,830	0 2	1	...
2	Kolar .	25,038	5,93,916	6,18,954	240 2											49,500	49,500	0 1	3	.
3	Túmkúr .	20,535	6,11,704	6,32,239	17		.							.		70,000	70,000	0 1	9	. .
4	Mysore ...	39,790	9,03,397	9 43,187	228											2,08,970	2 08,970	0 3	7	.
5	Hassan ...	14,460	6,53,957	6 68 117	203						.		...			75,209	75,209	0 1	10	..
6	Shimoga	25,598	4,73,,78	4,98 976	131 1		2				.	1		..	..	11 659	11 6720	0	6	
7	Kadur ..	12,017	3,21,908	3,33,925	115 6		2					12	.			29,739	29,751	0 1	5	
8	Chitaldroog ..	18,068	5,13,292	5,31,360	118								.			1,05,277	1,0 ,277	0 3	2	
	Total..	2,08,991	18,16,121	50,55,412		5	4					25	17,461			6 16,723	6,61 212	.		

No. VII.

Revenue derived from Opium and preparations of Opium, such as Madad and Chondu.

No.	District.	Population.			No. of persons to the square mile.	No. of licenses.	Rate of license Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.	Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per license.	Remarks.
		Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.									
								lbs. Tolas.					
1	Bangalore	53,485	7,74,869	8,28,354	284·3	...	...	281 36½	223	223	·05 pice.	...	
2	Kolar	25,038	5,93,916	6,18,954	240·2	...	...	1,251 22	944	944	·29	...	
3	Túmkúr	20,535	6,11,704	6,32,239	175·3	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	
4	Mysore	39,790	9,03,397	9,43,187	228·5	...	...	... ...	826	826	·17	...	
5	Hassan	14,460	6,53,957	6,68,417	203 1	...	...	... ...	100	100	·03	...	
6	Shimoga	25,598	4,73,378	4,98,976	131·4	15	...	30	110	110	·04	...	
7	Kadur	12,017	3,21,908	3,33,925	145 6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
8	Chitaldroog	18,068	5,13,292	5,31,360	118·8	4	...	...	66	66	·02	...	
	Total	2,08 901	48,46,421	50,55,112	...	19	...	..	2,270	2,270	...	...	

No. VIII.

Revenue derived from Hemp (Ganja) and its congeners, and preparations therefrom.

No.	District.	Population.			No. of persons to the square mile.	No. of licenses for retail of—				License Duty on—					Fixed Duty on—					Quantity sold (Indian maunds)					Total revenue from—					Incidence per head.	Population per retail license
		Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.		No. of wholesale license.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
																																Pice.	
1	Bangalore ...	53,485	7,74,869	8,28,354	284·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,667	...	...	...	6,667	...	...	...	...	...	6,667	...	...	...	6,667	1·54	...
2	Kolar ...	25,038	5,93,916	6,18,954	240·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	0·15	...
3	Túmkúr ...	20,535	6,11,704	6,32,239	175·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mysore ...	39,790	9,03,397	9,43,187	228·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	...	...	...	242	2,358	...	...	...	2,358	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	2,600	0·50	...
5	Hassan ...	14,460	6,53,957	6,68,417	203·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300	·15	...
6	Shimoga ...	25,598	4,73,378	4,98,976	131·4	...	14	...	...	...	14	516	...	...	...	516	312	...	...	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	828	...	...	...	828	·03	...
7	Kadur ...	12,017	3,21,908	3,33,925	115·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	60	170	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	230	·18	...
8	Chitaldroog .	18,068	5,13,292	5,31,360	118·8	...	2	...	...	...	2	110	...	...	...	110	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	115	·04	...
	Total.....	2,08,991	48,46,421	50,55,412	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	928	...	...	...	928	10,312	...	...	...	10,312	...	...	...	...	...	11,240	...	...	...	11,240	...	...

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 352—Rev. 50, dated Mysore, 2nd August 1875.

Referring to the mohatarfa rules in force, I have the honor to bring to notice that merchants and shopkeepers frequently attempt to evade the payment of the mohatarfa on shops, &c., on the plea that no trade was carried on in them during the year. This leads to tedious enquiry and unnecessary delay in the preparation of the annual accounts, &c. To prevent this the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, proposes to issue the enclosed draft circular, and as this meets the present requirement, I am of opinion that effect may be given to it for a period of one year subject to the submission of a report at the end of that period. As no provision is made for the same in the mohatarfa rules of 1862, I request you will obtain for me the orders of the Chief Commissioner on the subject.

Translation of draft circular received from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, which it is proposed to issue to Amildars on the subject of shop tax.

During the jamabandi or annual settlement of the year Bhava, 1874—75, several cases were brought to notice in which traders and shopkeepers applied for remission of the shop tax on the plea that no trade was carried on in the shops, while Shanbhog and others maintained that trade was carried on by them and they were therefore liable to the tax; the same difficulty was experienced in cases of carts other than those used for agricultural purposes.

To prevent this, traders and owners of carts are hereby required to follow the system observed in the cases of kandayam lands, namely, to present rajinamas in the month of March in all cases in which they are not able or disposed to carry on trade in the shop on which mohatarfa is levied. The same remark applies to carts on which tax is levied. The grounds for rajinama should be stated.

On receipt of this the taluk officials will make the necessary enquiry and recommend remission.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, General No. 6055—223, dated 23rd October 1875.

Your docket No. 483—68, dated 15th September 1875, giving cover to a *draft of a circular which it is proposed to issue to Amildars prescribing the period for receiving rajinamas for shops and carts paying mohatarfa tax.

*Herewith returned.

The circular is approved and will be enforced as proposed for a period of twelve months, when a report of the result should be submitted.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 543—Rev. 96, dated Mysore, 4th January 1878.

As directed in your docket No. 6055—223, dated 23rd October 1875, I have the honor to forward the marginally noted copies of letters from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, and request that, under the circumstances therein mentioned, sanction may be accorded to continue the rajinama system in the case of taxes on shops and carts as an increase of Rs. 1,085 was effected in 1876—77 in the receipts from the taxes on the two items as compared with 1875—76, prior to the introduction of the rajinama system.

No. 1057, dated 9th October 1877.
No. 1486, dated 22nd December 1877.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, has not yet reported the result in his District. A reminder has been sent to him.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division,
No. 1057, dated Hassan, 9th October 1877.

With reference to your Circular No. 396, dated 10th November 1875, calling for a report on the working of the system of rajinamas in case of shops and carts, I have the honor to submit herewith a statement shewing the financial result of the system, and to state that the Amildars of Taluks (except the Amildar of Channarayapatna from whom a report is still due) are unanimously of opinion that the practice may, with advantage, be continued in future, as it saves much trouble and enquiry at the time of jamabandi when remissions of tax on shops and carts are applied for on various pretences, the truth of which it is difficult to ascertain at such a late period.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division,
No. 1486, dated 22nd December 1877.

His docket No. 867 of the 10th instant.

With reference to the above, and in continuation of this office letter No. 1057, dated 9th October last, has the honor to state that the Amildar of Channarayapatna also is of opinion, as well as the other Amildars, that the system of rajinamas in case of shops and carts may be adopted with advantage.

With regard to the statement of realizations from shops and carts during the current official year, begs to point out that this information cannot be furnished until the settlement of the current year's jamabandi.

Statement shewing the difference of realizations on account of shop and cart taxes between the years of 1874—75, 1875—76 and 1876—77.

Particulars.	Realizations before the introduction of the system of rajinamas.			Realization after the introduction of the system of rajinama in 1876—77.	Difference between the years 1875—76 and 1876—77.—Increase.	Remarks.
	1874—75.	1875—76.	Difference falling off.			
Shop tax	8,448	8,106	342	9,072	966	
Cart tax	6,846	6,549	297	6,668	119	

No. 8979—Rev. 46, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH JANUARY 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the continuance of the rajinama system in the Ashtagram Division for another year, and before directing the adoption of the measure generally throughout the Province, Mr. Saunders desires to be favored with the opinion of the Commissioners of Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions on the subject.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Commissioners of Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. 17th January 1878.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, To the Offg. Chief Engineer and Secretary, D. P. W., Mysore, No. 8338—G. 1284, dated 21st December 1877.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward for your perusal *copy of a Circular order issued by the Madras Board of Revenue, dated 9th July 1877, No. 3182, on the subject of permitting ryots to raise temporary dams on the calingulahs of certain Government tanks and to request that you will, in communication with the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, favor Mr. Saunders with your opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of applying the order to Mysore in the case of all tanks not brought up to standard by the Irrigation Department.

*To returned.

2. The Chief Commissioner is aware that the stringent orders in force by the Public Works Department Circular in this Province are the cause of great hardship, and, although the present time, after the number of breaches to tanks we have had to deplore, hardly seems a suitable one to propose the measure of permitting (although under stringent precautions) the raising of temporary dams to raise the capacity of tanks, Mr. Saunders thinks that the rules in force in the Madras Presidency are calculated to benefit the agricultural community by providing for the increased storaging capacity of existing tanks, which may be authoritatively considered to be capable of bearing the increased pressure of water, while they provide simple but very salutary precautions to prevent dangers or undue risk of accidents occurring.

CIRCULAR ORDER No. VII OF 1877

STANDING No. 53—4.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3182, dated 9th July 1877.

Experience has clearly shewn that the strict enforcement of the rule regarding the clearance of calingulahs before the setting in of the periodical rains leads to the wastage of water which should be stored for cultivation and results in loss of crops to the ryots and of revenue to Government. It is admitted that the crest level of the calingulahs might with safety be raised in most cases, and if this were done the order regarding clearance might and should be strictly enforced; but any measure of this nature must be a work of time, and there is no immediate prospect of the remedy being applied. The order directing the clearance of calingulahs by the 1st October and prohibiting their being closed until the first burst of the monsoon is over virtually precludes the storage of a full tank supply, as it rarely happens that there is any discharge after the burst is over. Hence in practice the rule is frequently violated with impunity. Owing to their great and natural desire to store water proportionate to their requirements, the ryots are placed in the dilemma of disobeying the order, or of consenting to risk the loss of their crops. They prefer the former alternative, and the result is that the calingulah is stuffed as tight as possible and left to itself, whereas by recognizing the practice of raising temporary dams on calingulahs they will be carefully watched and opened whenever danger threatens.

2. In these circumstances it has been deemed expedient to cancel Circular order No. 19 of 1875 and Rule I of the Rules embodied in Standing Order No. 53, and to permit the ryots to raise temporary dams on the calingulahs of Government tanks on the following conditions :—

(1.) The materials used for stuffing the spaces between the dam stones must be such as may be readily removed or washed away by the rush of water in case of danger to the tank.

(2.) The tanks must be carefully watched by the Nirgantis and others day and night during the setting in of the periodical rains as also in rainy or stormy weather.

(3.) The temporary dam should be wholly or partially removed as circumstances require when the water rises to such a level as to indicate danger to the tank.

(4) All calingulahs should be cleared at least once a year to prevent the stuffing between the dam stones becoming hardened to such an extent as not to admit of being readily removed or washed away by a rush of water.

(5.) In the event of a tank bursting owing to neglect of precautions on the part of the villagers generally, no remissions of assessment will be allowed.

(6.) The Village officers and the Nirgantis are held responsible that all necessary precautions are taken to ensure the safety of the tank.

(7.) In the case of works, such as chains of tanks, tanks adjoining public roads and lines of Railway, the clearance of the calingulahs, at least a fortnight before the usual date of the setting in of the periodical rains, must be insisted on unless close watching can be ensured. Collectors must decide, in communication with the District Engineer, with reference to the circumstances of each tank of this class, whether the bunding of the calingulahs may be permitted, and may impose such restrictions as they think proper.

From the Offg. Chief Engineer of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 59, dated Bangalore, 7th January 1878.

In reply to your No. 8338—1284 of the 21st ultimo, I have the honor to forward copy of a note by Colonel Johnson, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, in the general purport of which I agree.

2. As he points out in his para IV, the tanks of this Province are nearly all in chains, and according to this, Circular order No. VII of the Madras Board of Revenue would therefore fall under the provisions of the last para. I think this para a very important one, and if its provisions were strictly carried out, I should not be anxious about damming up the waste weirs of tanks. But each tank should stand on its own merits, and each case should be investigated by a competent professional officer before any of this damming up is allowed. A distinct order should be recorded in each case, stating precisely to what point the damming up might go.

3. The action of the Irrigation Branch in Mysore must necessarily be slow, and I should have no objection to the Deputy Commissioner and Executive Engineer considering the case of tanks, and allowing of a certain damming up until such time as the Irrigation Branch could take them up systematically. But I think the tone of this Circular VII rather a dangerous one "admitting that the crest level of the calingulahs might with safety be raised in most cases." I should *admit* nothing of the kind, but seek proof that the waste weir is lower than necessary for safety, rather than proof to the reverse. I have the honor to return herewith the Circular in question.

Bunding up of weirs of tanks.

The Chief Commissioner calls for opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of applying the Madras Circular order No. VII of 1877, dated 9th July 1877, to Mysore *in the case of all tanks not brought up to standard by the Irrigation Department.* The Chief Commissioner considers that the rules may be applied with advantage to such tanks as may *authoritatively* be considered as capable of bearing the increased pressure.

2. If the tank scheme were to be carried out in its integrity, there would be no necessity for the application of these rules, as the maximum storage that could be safely allowed for a tank would be fixed by the level of its permanent weir, and the Chief Commissioner does not purpose to apply the rules to such tanks as are dealt with by this Department. The present, however, appears to be a fitting opportunity for giving a word of caution on the probable result of a contrary policy.

3. During the recent rains, the dangerous condition of the Hoskote tank was the subject of much anxiety. The bund has been fixed at 7 feet above weir level, the flood rose to 4·65 feet. The height to which the ryots are permitted to dam up these weirs is 1·40 feet above weir level. Had these dams been up at the time, the flood would have found the tank with the level of water 1·40 feet higher than it actually was, in other words with 1·40 feet less height of bund to withstand the flood. It is a difficult problem to work out what the actual result would have been, but it will be sufficiently clear that the danger would have been materially increased. I pointed out this danger at the time orders were given allowing the weirs to be dammed, but I was over-ruled.

4. The last para of the Madras order lays down that, in cases in which tanks are in chains above Railways or public roads, the circumstances of each tank must be decided by the Collector in communication with the District Engineer; and as almost all our tanks are of this class, I should say this rule had better be made applicable to all.

5. The present financial pressure renders it tolerably certain that the tank scheme will have to be considerably curtailed, and my late inspection of works in Kolar has shewn me that on other grounds probably this will be advisable. The top tanks of many of these chains are very small, very numerous in a most dilapidated, wretched condition, and have no defined weirs whatever. The surplus escapes round either end of the bund as a rule, and to enable the tanks to hold sufficient water for irrigation, these natural escapes have to be dammed up temporarily by the ryots. The return from many of these tanks is so small that it will not pay even to construct permanent weirs for them; while many of them being under jodi or other private tenures there appears to be no possibility of getting the requisite funds out of the proprietors. Although, therefore, the best arrangements it appears possible to make,

cannot but involve a considerable amount of risk to tanks below, it appears to me that we must as a matter of necessity be prepared to accept this. As a matter of precaution, I would, however, recommend that the case of every one of these tanks be referred, and any special orders considered necessary be registered for ready reference. I also think that the following addition should be made to Rule 5: "and the damage will have to be made good at the expense of the ryots."

6. For larger tanks lower down the series, I trust we shall as a rule be able to provide permanent weirs, and that any temporary damming up will neither be considered necessary or encouraged. So far as I am aware few, if any, cases of great hardship have ever been brought to the notice of this Department owing to the orders issued prohibiting the bunding up of weirs. Of course any special cases may be considered and decided on their merits.

8996-44, 57
14 Jan. 1878

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23*rd January* 1878.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 4517, dated Bangalore, 29th November 1877.

In acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7468—Rev. 23 of the 17th instant, I have the honor to remark that it is not clear therefrom whether Stamp Duty has been levied on Inam Title Deeds issued *after* promulgation of the Chief Commissioner's Notification, No. 348 of the 16th February 1875, and by whom. This I submit is an important point.

No Inam Title Deeds have been received in the Superintendent of Stamp's Office for certification, except the one from the Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr, referred to in my letter No. 1808, dated 30th June 1877. They may have been issued on Stamp Paper by the Superintendent of Inams, or been certified by the Deputy Commissioners, but the point is not cleared up.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 25th January 1878.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 972—R. 162, dated 30th November 1877.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4676—11, dated 10th August last, has the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioners report that the instructions of the Chief Commissioner regarding the grants for coffee lands, building sites, &c., being stamped, have been duly attended to.

The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, a copy of whose letter is enclosed, raises as question as to whether the stamps on Coffee Pattas and Inam Title-deeds are to be impressed. The grants referred to should, in the opinion of the undersigned, be held as executed when they are signed by the Chief Commissioner, and then the provision of Section 24 of the Stamp Act for the after-stamping of these documents may be enforced, before making them over finally to the parties entitled to them.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 627, dated Shimoga, 11th September 1877.

With reference to your docket No. 270, dated 24th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the instructions contained in Notification No. 348, dated 16th February 1875, and Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5557—1181, dated 31st October 1874 and No. 8871—49, dated 3rd March 1875, on the subject of stamping grants of land for cultivation of coffee, or cardamoms, grants of land for building purposes and Inam Title-deeds, and the mode in which the stamp duty should be calculated, have not been lost sight of in this District.

2. Five Coffee Pattas issued previous to Notification No. 348, dated 16th February 1875, were presented after 1st April 1876, and they were duly stamped and certified to as provided for in Section 24 of the Stamp Act, after levying the penalty. The benefit of exemption from penalty till 1st April 1876, granted in the above Notification was not availed of by the people either as regards Coffee Pattas or Inam Title-deeds and grants for building sites.

3. Subsequent to Proceedings No. 5557—1181, dated 31st October 1874, no Coffee Pattas have been granted in this District, nor were any Inam Title-deeds (issued subsequent to that date) forwarded to this office by the Inam Department for impressing the stamp as directed in para 4.

4. As regards grants of lands for building purposes, they are put up to sale whenever applications for them are received, and written grants are issued to the purchasers when applied for. Such applications however are very rare, and it is understood that written grants need be issued (on general stamp paper) only when applications for them are received.

5. A document must be stamped before it is executed, *vide* Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1849—21, dated 22nd May 1877, and Inam Title-deeds must be impressed with the proper stamp, *vide* para 4 of Proceedings No. 5557—1181. I believe that this order applies to Coffee Pattas also. If so, both the Coffee Pattas and Inam Title-deeds are not written on the general stamp paper, but the former are written on parchment papers and the latter on foolscap papers bearing a seal.

6. I would beg to be informed in what manner the stamp should be "impressed" on Coffee Pattas and Inam Title-deeds, as the certificates provided for in Section 24 of the Stamp Act seem to apply to cases of *after-stamping* only.

No. 9246—Rev. 48, Dated Bangalore, 25th January 1878.

Order thereon.—The course to be pursued in regard to the stamping of Inam Title-deeds has been detailed in this Office Proceedings No. 9179—45, dated 23rd instant, passed on Deputy Accountant General's letter No. 4517, dated 29th November last.

2. With reference to the enquiry made in regard to the necessity of having all Coffee Pattas *impressed* with the proper stamp, the Chief Commissioner observes that,

if the Pattas are not actually written on stamp paper, it is not necessary to have them impressed, but it would be enough if the Deputy Commissioner certifies on the Pattas, before submitting them for the Chief Commissioner's signature, that the proper amount of stamp duty has been paid.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nagar Division.
„ Commissioners of Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions, for information.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Dy. Accountant General.

READ again.—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2915—Rev.-A. 46, dated 27th November 1877.

Read Docket from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 177, dated 7th December 1877.

Do from the Commissioner of Ashtagram Division, No. 515—S6, dated 26th December 1877.

Do from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 1095—183, dated 2nd January 1878.

No. 3452—REV.-A. 67, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH JANUARY 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—From the explanation now submitted by the Commissioners in the letters above quoted, it would appear that in some places the right of manufacturing salt is farmed or rented out talukwar for lump sums, while in others the duty is levied at certain fixed rates on each pan. The Chief Commissioner directs that the subjoined form be substituted for the annual statement, Class III, No. 4, now in use, with a view to the revenue derived from salt pans whether leased out or assessed being shewn in detail in future returns.

District.	No.	Taluks.	Pans leased out.			Pans assessed.					Total.	Remarks.
			Number of manufacturers.	Number of Pans.	Amount.	Number of manufacturers.	Number of Pans.	Rate of Duty. From.	Rate of Duty. To.	Rate of Duty. Amount.		

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Assistant Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 28th January 1878.

READ—

Letter from the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, No. 5374, dated 17th January 1878, submitting a statement of the land revenue realizations in the Mysore Province during December 1877.

No. 3474—Rev. 282, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH JANUARY 1878.

ORDERED, that the appended statement, shewing the land revenue realizations talukvar in December last, be forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information.

2. On a comparison of the collections in December last with those in the corresponding month of 1876, it is observed that the amount realized in the Kolar District in December 1877 was considerably in excess of that collected in December of the preceding year, which may be due perhaps to recourse having been had to coercive measures. In the Bangalore, Túmkúr and Hassan Districts, the collections were comparatively less owing probably to the action taken in ordering the postponement of the khists as well as to the existing distress. The Chief Commissioner would however await the reports called for in this office Circular No. 8547—Rev. 36, dated 5th January 1878, for further information.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 28th January 1878.

Statement shewing the Land Revenue Collections during the month of December 1876 and 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	In December 1876. Collections on account of last year's balance.	Collections on account of current year's demand.	Total.	Collections in December 1877, as per Deputy Accountant General's statement.
Bangalore.	Bangalore...	6 13 1	12,080 8 5	12,087 5 6	788 1 5
	Hoskote	... ...	3,547 0 5	3,547 0 5	296 2 11
	Devanhalli	... .	4,646 1 6	4,646 1 6	1,952 13 11
	Dodballapur	... ...	3,215 2 10	3,215 2 10	308 0 0
	Nelamangala	4 13 10	4,178 10 6	4,183 8 4	18 11 9
	Closepet	... ...	10,270 14 1	10,270 14 1	7,120 3 10
	Kankanhalli	... ...	6,849 14 9	6,849 14 9	3,930 7 11
	Anekal	1 14 11	7,792 0 5	7,793 15 4	87 2 5
	Magadi	... ...	6,343 9 2	6,343 9 2	1,281 3 2
	Total.....	13 9 10	58,923 14 1	58,937 7 11	15,782 15 4
Kolar.	Kolar	... ...	5,149 8 0	5,149 8 0	5,519 5 5
	Betmangala	54 12 6	5,700 7 2	5,755 3 8	4,770 13 11
	Shrinivaspur	... ...	4,020 5 7	4,020 5 7	6,914 5 7
	Mulbagal	... ...	7,291 13 6	7,291 13 6	5,909 14 3
	Gudibanda	... ...	3,529 8 7	3,529 8 7	11,617 4 10
	Sidlagatta...	... ...	5,175 0 10	5,175 0 10	10,502 3 1
	Chikballapur	12 9 8	2,788 8 4	2,801 2 0	5,591 8 1
	Malur	... ...	5,184 11 6	5,184 11 6	3,635 15 10
	Gumnayakanpalya	... ...	3,002 0 4	3,002 0 4	10,283 5 10½
	Goribidnur	... .	1,318 0 5	1,318 0 5	2,505 5 0
	Total.....	67 6 2	43,160 0 3	43,227 6 5	67,250 1 10½
Túmkúr.	Túmkúr	... ...	9,667 8 4	9,667 8 4	4,214 2 2
	Koratagere	... .	712 6 6	712 6 6	28 0 4
	Maddagiri...	... .	5,077 0 10	5,077 0 10	3,134 13 3
	Chiknayakanhalli	31 14 8	5 5 6	37 4 2	835 4 5
	Sira	... ...	214 9 11	214 9 11	2,435 14 9
	Kunigal	97 2 3	1,906 1 2	2,003 3 5	903 9 10
	Kadaba	... ...	2,359 5 1	2,359 5 1	3,332 2 2
	Honnavalli	67 4 0	1,229 11 7	1,296 15 7	176 2 0
	Total.....	196 4 11	21,172 0 11	21,368 5 10	15,060 0 11
Mysore.	Mysore	107 4 3	6,910 5 6	7,017 9 9	6,780 9 2
	Chamrajnagar	25 13 11	15,050 3 0	15,076 0 11	13,635 14 8½
	Ashtagram	77 8 10	2,908 10 11	2,986 3 9	12,414 8 7
	Periyapatna	... ...	16,682 14 10	16,682 14 10	13,683 2 8
	Yedatore	... ...	3,242 0 5	3,242 0 5	5,939 1 6
	Heggaddevankote	... ...	6,785 4 3	6,785 4 3	9,126 3 9
	Gundlupet...	... ...	11,815 6 4	11,815 6 4	8,980 4 7
	Nanjangúd	... ...	16,275 1 10	16,275 1 10	12,788 2 5
	Talkad	49 0 1	6,538 8 3	6,587 8 4	6,144 14 6
	Mandya	34 15 8	... ...	34 15 8	247 11 8
	Malvalli	1 1 8	2,811 14 1	2,812 15 9	7,656 14 5
	Total.....	295 12 5	89,020 5 5	89,316 1 10	97,397 7 11½

Districts.	Taluks.	In December 1876.			Collections in December 1877, as per Deputy Accountant General's statement.
		Collections on account of last year's balance.	Collections on account of current year's demand.	Total.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hassan.	Hassan	15 11 5	12,130 3 6	12,145 14 11	731 8 5
	Manjarabad	110 3 9	28,848 14 10	28,959 2 7	24,153 1 9
	Arkalgúd	... ...	6,660 15 7	6,660 15 7	9,270 4 9
	Attikuppa	1 12 3	8,592 12 7	8,594 8 10	97 0 6
	Belur	200 0 0	9,942 1 11	10,242 1 11	3,395 0 4
	Channarayapatna	91 8 5	577 12 9	669 5 2	222 11 8
	Nagamangala	... ...	4,989 11 5	4,989 11 5	608 8 5
	Harnhalli	7 9 9	3,398 8 11	3,406 2 8	241 3 8
	Narsipur	... ...	1,367 1 1	1,367 1 1	81 15 2
	Total.....	526 13 7	76,508 2 7	77,035 0 2	38,801 6 8
Shimoga.	Shimoga	254 6 5	4,553 1 8	4,807 8 1	7,303 7 2
	Channagiri	529 4 0	1,262 11 3	1,791 15 3	7,531 0 8
	Honnali	333 7 9	9,844 4 11	10,177 12 8	14,412 0 2
	Shikarpur...	55 7 11	15,508 2 0	15,563 9 11	22,144 9 10
	Sorab	21 7 6	31,835 8 9	31,857 0 3	28,609 0 8
	Sígar	90 1 9	19,513 12 2	19,603 13 11	19,295 1 9
	Nagar	... ...	14,623 1 9	14,623 1 9	16,186 7 10
	Kavaledurga	140 13 2	16,636 5 2	16,777 2 4	22,266 13 9
	Total.....	1,425 0 6	1,13,776 15 8	1,15,202 0 2	1,37,748 9 10
Kadur.	Tarikere	146 11 6	9,974 7 6	10,121 3 0	151 11 10
	Lakvalli	53 5 11	8,502 15 6	8,556 5 5	6,019 11 8
	Koppa	... ...	11,130 11 0	11,130 11 0	15,557 4 5
	Chikmagalur	16 14 2	24,157 6 0	24,174 4 2	17,936 2 2
	Banavar	5 1 0	4,254 2 8	4,259 3 8	1,730 0 7
	Múdgere	... .	... ...	... ...	10,720 14 0
	Total.....	222 0 7	58,019 10 8	58,241 11 3	52,115 12 8
Chitaldroog.	Chitaldroog	287 12 10	77 4 0	365 0 10	11,705 14 3
	Davangere	3,550 4 10	2,149 1 8	5,699 6 6	1,601 7 1
	Dodéri	80 6 2	1,275 14 6	1,356 4 8	145 14 6
	Hiriyur	... .	15 0 0	15 0 0	192 5 11
	Budihal	... ...	15 14 0	15 14 0	212 12 0
	Hosdurga	1 3 0	66 13 0	68 0 0	2,118 4 5
	Pavagada	493 8 3	1,354 1 8	1,847 9 11	1,776 9 8
	Kankuppa...	49 0 0	5,891 1 3	5,940 1 3	373 2 7
	Total.....	4,462 3 1	10,845 2 1	15,307 5 2	18,126 6 5
	Grand Total.. ..	7,209 3 1	4,71,426 3 8	4,78,635 6 9	4,42,282 13 8

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 30th January 1878.

From the Commissioner Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General No. 530—Rev. 92, dated Mysore, 31st December 1877.

Adverting to the printed Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 8871—Rev. 49, dated 3rd March 1875, sanctioning the levy of 2 Rs. per acre on coffee lands for the purposes of the Stamp Act, I have the honor to forward the enclosed copy of letter No. 1452, dated 18th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, together with its enclosure, and to request the favor of instructions whether, in cases in which the right of occupancy in coffee lands is put up to auction under the provisions of para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 905—16, dated 1st May 1876, and fetches a larger sum than Rs. 2 per acre, the stamp duty may be levied on the amount so realized at auction.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 1452 dated 18th December 1877.

In forwarding copy of letter No. 335, dated 29th November 1877, from the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Manjarabad Sub-Division, requesting instructions regarding the valuation of coffee lands I have the honor to observe that I presume that the valuation rate per acre was fixed only in cases in which the value was not ascertainable. When a patta is issued for a jungle sold by auction for coffee cultivation, the actual value which it fetched would naturally form the data on which the stamp duty should be collected.

From the Assistant Commissioner, Manjarabad Sub-Division, To the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, No. 335, dated 29th November 1877.

With reference to your Kanarese yádást No. 848—523, dated 26th September 1877, I have the honor to state that the Chief Commissioner, in his Proceedings No. 8871—49 of the 3rd March 1875 has ruled that the rate of valuation of coffee lands in Mysore should be fixed at 2 Rs. per acre for the purpose of the Stamp Act, and to request your instructions whether the same procedure is to be followed even in cases in which coffee lands are sold in public auction evidently for more than 2 Rs. per acre even to the extent of 1,000 Rs. or upwards.

No. 9399—Rev. 51, dated Bangalore, 30th January 1878.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner observes that there is some misconception of the order conveyed in para 2 of this office Proceedings No. 8871—Rev. 49, dated 3rd March 1875, which was only intended to regulate the stamp duty payable on coffee pattas issued for lands which were not put up to open competition, and the value of which was, consequently, not easily ascertainable; but in cases in which the land or the right of occupancy thereof is put up to auction, the stamp duty payable must be computed on the amount of the bid accepted by Government.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
„ Commissioners of Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Superintendent of Coorg.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Stationery.* Postponing the issue of certain articles until the year 1879—80.	No. 8478—214, dated 4th Jan. 1878.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Results of examination of Assistants held on the 27th and following days of August last.* Passing orders on a report submitted by the Judicial Commissioner.	No. 8691—218, dated 9th Jan. 1878.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Feb. 1875, Part I, "Genl." Index Nos.	2
5 to 6	*Collection of raw products of the Province for the Paris Exhibition.* Passing orders on a communication from the Conservator of Forests, reporting what he has done in the matter.	No. 8772—220, dated 11th Jan. 1878.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Aug. 1877, Part I, "Genl." Index Nos.	3 to 8
7 to 8	*Future operations of the local Public Works Department.* Circulating note on the subject by the Officiating Chief Engineer to Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Accountant General for opinion.	No. 9159—228, dated 22nd Jan. 1878.	...	...	8 to 9
9 to 10	*Statement (D) of population appended to the Annual Administration Report.* Communicating to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg, the further orders of the Government of India as to its preparation.	No. 9194—229, dated 23rd Jan. 1878.	...	*Vide* Vol. of Progs. for Oct. 1877, Part I, "Genl." Index Nos.	10
11 to 12	*Mr. Elliott's Note on the amalgamation of Provincial and District Funds in the Department, Public Works.* Communicating it to the officers denoted in continuation of the orders of the 22nd instant.	No. 9327—233, dated 28th Jan. 1878.	...	*Vide* entries 7 to 8.	11
13 to 14	*Burial of paupers, &c.* Laying down a scale of payment for adoption throughout the Province.	No. 9360—234, dated 29th Jan. 1878.	...	...	14
15 to 16	*British Burma Sanitary Report for 1875.* Printing and distributing the papers among the officers denoted.	No. 9438—235, dated 31st Jan. 1878.	...	...	5 to 19

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
4th January 1878.

GENERAL CIRCULAR.

No. 8478—214, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH JANUARY 1878.

The Chief Commissioner having been pleased to postpone the issue, to the Public Offices in this Province, of the articles of stationery specified in the margin, until the year 1879—80; it is requested that they may not be included in the Indents upon the Stationery Depôt for the ensuing year 1878—79, and that they may be provided for in the Estimates and Indents for 1879—80.

Paper cutters.
" weights.
Candle sticks.
Green baize.
Wooden inkstands.
Glasses for do

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
" Secretary, D. P. W.
" Commissioners of Divisions.
" Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" Superintendent of Inams.
" Deputy Accountant General.
" Deputy Supt., Topographical Survey.
" Controller, Money Orders.
" Superintendent of Stamps.
" Conservator of Forests.
" Deputy Surgeon-General, I. M. D.
" Inspector General of Registration.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Military Assistant.
" Director, Government Gardens.
" Compiler, Mysore Gazette.
" Superintendent, Government Press.
" " " Museum.
" Amché Bakshi.
" Head Sheristadar, Chief Commissioner's office.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
9th January 1878.

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,
No. 2079—213, dated Bangalore, 3rd December 1877.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner the results of the examination of Assistants held on the 27th and following days of August last.

2. Mr. Abdul Rahiman who appeared for the Lower Standard and in Revenue and Financial subjects has successfully passed.

3. Mr. B. Venkat Vardaiengar who appeared only in Civil and Criminal subjects has passed by the Lower Standard Examination.

4. Mr. Ramaiya Naidu has failed in Revenue and in the Civil subjects of the Lower Standard. He did not appear to be examined in the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. He has passed only in the Financial subjects.

5. Mr. Srinivas Rao has failed in all subjects except the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.

6. Messrs. Ramaiya Naidu and Srinivas Rao must be held to have failed to pass the Lower Standard since neither have obtained the minimum marks allotted for that Test.

7. With regard to Mr. Srinivas Rao, I would refer to Chief Commissioner's Proceedings in order No 7831—1686, dated 2nd February 1875. For the past three years this officer has attempted on every conceivable plea, to evade an examination which he is reasonably expected to pass. Now that he has at length been compelled to appear, he has failed discreditably. I enclose the answers to questions in the Evidence Act and Civil Procedure Code, which betray an ignorance surprising in an officer who has held the post of Assistant Commissioner for a period of nearly nine years. His answers have been given in Kanarese, and in regard to this Mr. Hudson, in the Financial paper, has given no marks, remarking that a Treasury Officer should be acquainted with English.

8. Under these circumstances, I leave it to the Chief Commissioner to determine whether it is desirable to retain the services of Mr. Srinivas Rao, and to place in his hands the important and responsible duties of an Assistant Commissioner.

No. 8691—218, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH JANUARY 1878.

ORDER.—In the foregoing letter the Judicial Commissioner submits the results of the examination of Assistant Commissioners held on the 27th August 1877 and following days.

2. The undermentioned Assistant Commissioners have passed the examination by the Lower Standard.

Mr. Abdul Rahiman.
Mr. B. Venkat Vardaiengar.

3. Mr. Ramaiya Naidu passed in the Financial subjects, but failed in Revenue and in the Civil subjects of the Lower Standard. He will be directed to appear again at the next examination.

4. Mr. Srinivas Rao has failed in all subjects except the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the views expressed regarding this officer in para 7 of the above letter, and directs that a copy of the Judicial Commissioner's remarks be communicated to him by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
„ Commissioners of Divisions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 11th January 1878.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2104—R.-F. 218, dated Ootacamund, 28th December 1877.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5401—142 of the 28th August 1877, subject—collection of raw products of Mysore for the Paris Exhibition—I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner what I have been able to do in the matter.

2. On the 22nd instant, I despatched to Mr. O'Connor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, seven (7) cases containing 126 specimens of raw products of Mysore, in triplicate, or 378 parcels in all. A detailed list is enclosed.

3. When necessary, I packed the specimens in small boxes of the size suggested by Mr. O'Connor: in other cases, I used stout paper. The lids of all the small boxes were screwed down, so that they can be used again. The vernacular and technical name of each product was written clearly on a slip of white paper which was gummed on the inside of the lid; and the serial number also shewn on this paper, and on the outside of the lid, and side of the box in ink. The word "Mysore," was also written on each box, so that the articles can be clearly identified, and no mistakes can be made in comparing the specimens with the detailed list, or by changing the lids of the boxes. Specimens packed in paper were labelled with their numbers, and the technical vernacular name affixed to each on the same label. The skins were merely marked with the word "Buffalo," "Goat," &c., as the case might be, and the word "Mysore."

4. I enclose a memorandum of the total cost.* Including Rs. 120 to be paid, and deducting Rs. 92—14—0 due by Coorg and Mysore expended on collections of woods for the same Exhibition, the total cost for the collection, packing and carriage to Calcutta of the raw products is Rs. 436—11—3. This includes the temporary establishment kindly sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner; and which is now dispensed with. I have vouchers for each item, in detail, of expenditure, and if required will submit them.

* When advances are recovered, and dues paid a final account will be submitted.

5. Rs. 500 were sanctioned for the cost of making the collection. I ventured to pay the cost of woods sent from Coorg, and of a collection of woods sent from Mysore to the Inspector General of Forests out of the sum at my disposal. But as already stated these are recoverable advances, and as I had no other funds at my disposal, I trust the Chief Commissioner will sanction my having so done. Regarding these woods I shall shortly submit another letter merely stating here that I have despatched specimens (mostly in triplicate) of Mysore woods to the Inspector General of Forests. These specimens are small pieces, but well seasoned and are, I think, very valuable.

6. As I knew that the Revenue Officers of all classes had their hands full of other work, at this time, I did not think it either right or expedient to ask their help, if I could avoid doing so. I was able to collect and send off the specimens without asking any aid.

7. The time at my disposal was not very much, and I was away frequently from my head quarters on my own departmental duties. There was also sometimes unavoidable delay in getting some raw products which were certainly and without doubt grown in Mysore. These were got in from villages in the districts, and in some cases I waited till the new crops were harvested to make sure.

8. Looking over the list, I now see that I have omitted some things, for which I must express my regret.

9. If the Chief Commissioner sees fit, I beg that I may be supplied with 12 copies of the printed list of specimens.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 11th January 1878.

Memo of Expenditure incurred on account of Specimens of raw products of Mysore, collected for the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

Cereals	9 9 4			
Fibres	0 11 10			
Oil seeds	3 6 10			
Oils	3 10 3			
Wools	1 2 4			
Cotton	1 5 10			
Gums	7 6 6			
Sugars	3 9 10			
Spices	1 9 ...			
Drugs	14 7 3			
Dyes	4 13 3			
Sundries	7 5 ...			
Skins	43 2 ...			
Boxes, large and small	37 12 ...			
Carpenters' hire	2 10 ...			
Writer for 4 months	155			
Peon's pay	19 2 ...			
		316 11 3		
To be remitted to Calcutta for parcels sent bearing	... ...	120	436 11 3	
By advances from the Treasury	... ...	... ...	500	
Actual expenditure on collection of raw products, establishment and packing ...	... ...	316 11 3		
Woods.				
Carpenters' hire	12			
Telegram to Mercara	2	* 92 14	409 9 3	Rs. 80—14—0 recoverable from Coorg: and Rs. 12 from "woods" accounts.
Paid cart hire for woods from Coorg ...	76 14 ...	...		
Paid Coorg peon	2			
Balance in hand	... ...	... ...	90 6 9	

Mysore.

LIST OF SPECIMENS FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION FOR 1788.

No.	Kanarese Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
	CEREALS.		
1	Gid ragi	Cynosurus corocanus.	
2	White ragi	Do	
3	Black ragi	Do	
4	Jola	Holcus Sorghum.	
5	Sajje	Holcus spicatus.	
6	Hálu sajje (white)	Do	
7	Sáme or Sáve	Panicum frumentaceum.	
8	Nevane	Panicum italicum.	
9	Háraka	Panicum Semiverticillatum.	
10	Avare (white)	Dolichos lablab.	
11	Madana sakkare avare ...	Do	
12	Kari avare (black)	Do	
13	Togari	Cajanus Indicus.	

No.	Kanarese Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
	CEREALS.—(*Concluded.*)		
14	Kadale	... Cicer arietinum.	
15	Alasandi	... Dolichos catiang.	
16	Hurali	... Dolichos uniflorus.	
17	Uddu	... Phaseolus minimus.	
18	Hesaru	... Phaseolus mungo.	
19	Hotte godhi ...	... Triticum (sp).	
	PADDY.		
20	Dod bairi nellu ...	... Oryza sativa.	
21	Gid bairi nellu ...	... Do	
22	Dod bairi rice ...	... Do	
23	Patsamanhalli rice ...	... Do	
	FIBRES.		
24	Kattale naru ...	... Agave Americana.	
25	Pundi naru ...	... Hemp leaved hibiscus. Hibiscus cannabinus.	
26	Sanabu naru ...	... Crotolaria juncea. Sunna hemp.	
27	Goni naru ...	... Ficus Mysorensis.	
	DYE STUFFS.		
28	Pattanga chakke ...	... Casalpania Sappan (bark of).	
29	Rangumáli bija ..	.. Bixa orellana.	
30	Kirimanji ...	.. Cocus cacti.	Cochineal.
31	(Lac) Aragu ...	... Vatica Laccifera.	
	GUMS AND RESINS.		
32	Dindiga or Bejalu gum	... Anogeissus latifolia.	
33	Jale or Gobli do	... Acacia Arabica.	
34	Bevina do	.. Melia azadirachta.	
35	Honne	... Pterocarpus marsupium.	
36	Kari matti ...	... Terminalia tomentosa.	
37	Nuggo	... Ginlandina moimga. (Hyperanthera moringa).	
38	Rálu	... Shorea robusta.	
39	Dupa	... Vateria Indica.	
	OIL SEEDS.		
40	Chit haralu ...	... Ricinus Communis, (minor).	
41	Dod haralu ...	... Do (Major).	
42	Mara haralu ...	.. Do do	
43	Vollellu or Achchellu ...	... Sesamum orientale.	
44	Huchchellu ...	... Guizotia oleifera.	
45	Kád haralu or Turkáni	... Jatropha curcas.	
46	Honge	... Pongamia glabra.	
47	Yippe	... Bassia longifolia.	

No.	Kanarese Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
	OILS.		
48	Vollellu or Achchellu yenne ...	... Sesamum orientale.	
49	Huchchellu yenne ...	... Guizotia oleifera.	
50	Chit haralu „ ...	... Ricinus communis.	
51	Dod haralu „ ...	... Do.	
52	Honge „ ...	... Pongamia glabra.	
53	Yippe „ ...	... Bassia longifolia	
54	Bevina „ ...	... Azadirachta indica.	
55	Coccanut „ ...	... Cocos nucifera.	
56	Kad haralu or Turkáni...	... Jatropha curcas.	
	DRUGS.—MATERIA MEDICA.		
57	Kolavanké bíja ...	... Asteracantha longifolia.	
58	Géru „ ...	... Semecarpus Anacardium.	
59	Alale káyi ...	... Terminalia Chebula.	
60	Shamanti huvu ...	...	
61	Davana ...	... Artemisia vulgaris.	
62	Jápála ...	... Croton Tiglium.	
63	Nelli káyi ...	... Phyllanthus emblica.	
64	Tulasi ...	... Ocymum Sanctum.	
65	Gajji káyi ...	... Guilandina bonduc.	
66	Muttugada bija ...	... Butea frondosa.	
67	Sogade bèru ...	... Hemidesmus Indicus (Sarsaparilla).	
68	Baje	... Acorus calamus.	
69	Lávanchi béru ...	... Andropogon muricatus (cus cuss root.)	
70	Bili menasu ...	... Piper alba.	
71	Kari menasu ...	... Piper nigrum.	
72	Isabagólu bíja ...	... Plantagoi spaghula.	
73	Chitra múla ...	... Plumbago izeylanica.	
74	Kastúri arsina ...	... Curcuma zedoaria.	
75	Bhúmi chakara gudde ...	... Batatas Paniculata.	
76	Sige káyi ...	.. Mimosa abstergens (Soapnut).	
77	Dumparashta ...	... Alpinia galanga.	
78	Oma	... Ptychotis ajowan.	
79	Sopu bija ...	... Pimpinella anisum.	
80	Hávunanjina bíja ...	... Ruta awgustifolia.	
81	Antavalada káyi ...	... Sapindus emarginatus.	
82	Hire maddina gadde ...	... Physalis somnifera.	
83	Ummatti bíja ...	... Datura metel.	
84	Utráni bíja ...	... Achyranthes aspera.	
85	Kiri nelli	... Phyllanthus memori.	
86	Nugge chakke ...	... Guilandina moringa (Hyperanthera moringa).	
87	Gulaganji bíja ...	... Abrus precatorius.	
88	Hunase káyi ...	... Tamarindus indica.	
89	Jáli chakke ...	... Acacia arabica.	
90	Papli chakke ...	... Ventilago Madras patana.	
91	Alala huvu ...	... Sermmalia Chebula (galls).	
92	Tangadi chakke ...	... Cassia auriculata.	
93	Adumuttada yale ..	... Tylophora asthmatica.	
94	Gasagase bíja ...	... Papaver Somniferum.	
95	Bilpatri leaf ...	... Cratœva religiosa.	
96	Nela tangadi soppu ...	...	

No.	Kanarese Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
	SPICES.		
97	Pudina	... Mentha Sativa.	
98	Kari bevina soppu, curry leaf	... Bergera Koenigii.	
99	Bal menasu ...	... Chavica officinarum.	
100	Sonti (Ginger) ...	... Zingibar officinale.	
	YAMS.		
101	Uralagadde (Potatoes)	... Solanum tuberosum.	
102	Genasinagadde (Sweet potatoes)	... Convolvulus batatas.	
	SUGAR.		
103	Bura sakkare	1st Sort Cane sugar.	Saccharum officinarum.
104	Rovpudi „		
105	Ashtagram „		
106	Kal Sakkare		
107	Red „		
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
108	Kápi or Bundiu bíja (Coffee)	... Coffea arabica.	
109	Yalakki (cardamum) ...	... Ammomum repens.	
110	Adike (areca nut) ...	... Areca catechu.	
111	Tengina kayi (cocoanut)	.. Cocos nucifera.	
112	Sheep's wool of 6 sorts	...	
113	Stick lac ...	...	
114	Bees' wax ...	...	
115	Arale (cotton, 2 kinds)	... Gossypium indicum.	
116	Buruga cotton ...	... Bombax Malabaricum.	
117	Leather; entire skins of—		
	Bullock's 3		
	Buffaloe's 3		
	Sheep's 3		
	Goat's 3		
118	Hogesoppu (tobacco) ...	... Nicotiana tabaccum.	
119	Musigin jóla (maize) ...	...	
	SUPPLEMENTAL.		
120	*Cereal.* Avare (red) ...	... Dolichos lablab.	
121	*Gum.* Búrugada ...	... Bombax malabaricum.	
122	*Do.* Bili jóla ...	... Acacia leucophloa.	
123	*Drugs.* Nábi ...	... Methonica superba.	
124	*Dyes.* Kapila Rangu	... Mallatus Phillipinensis.	
125	*Do.* Muttugada huvu	... Butea froudosa.	
126	*Drugs.* Táre káyi ...	... Minalia Bellarica.	
	Do. Agase soppu ...	... Aeschy nomene grandiflora.	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 22nd January 1878.

No. 8772—220, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH JANUARY 1878.

ORDER THEREON.—The samples of raw products, &c., mentioned in the above list are stated to have been despatched to Calcutta on the 22nd December last, although they were ordered to be sent so as to be in Calcutta not later than the 15th of that month. It is presumed the Conservator has complied with the instructions conveyed in the concluding clause of para 7 of Mr. O'Connor's Memo dated 11th August 1877.

2. The final amount of expenditure promised in para 4 of the Conservator's letter together with the vouchers is awaited.

3. The action taken by Captain van Someren in meeting the charges incurred on account of the samples of woods sent to the Inspector General of Forests out of the funds placed at his disposal is, pending the submission of the separate report promised, approved.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg
(with 12 spare copies)
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.

Note by Officiating Chief Engineer of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 14th January 1878.

The present financial difficulties of Mysore make it probable that there will be very extensive reductions in the future operations of its Public Works Department. It will be necessary to practise the very closest economy in the administration of its funds. To further this object and to enable the Province to derive the fullest value from the services of its Public Works Officers, I have two proposals to lay before the Chief Commissioner which (if he thinks it worth while) might be circulated for the opinion of the Commissioners and other officers more competent than myself to decide questions of Mysore Administration.

1*st*.—I need not enter into a description of the Serial system of Tank restoration now being carried out in Mysore. Theoretically it seems to me a sound and good one. But it is more expensive than our funds will now stand; so I wish to propose that a certain limit be fixed to the size of the tanks to be restored or repaired at Government cost. As at present advised I think this line might be drawn at such tanks as yield a revenue not less than Rs. 100. There is no necessity for laying down a rigid rule admitting of no exceptions. But generally I would propose that no Provincial funds whatever should be spent on tanks smaller than the above limit, neither in restoration to standard nor in the repairs of breaches, neither by Deputy Commissioners nor by Public Works Officers.

Tanks above this limit should be taken up in their proper turn by the Public Works Department, and should be brought up to a standard of what has been called a "*stop tank*." That is they should be made strong enough to withstand a flood caused by the breaching of all the tanks above them. This measure would cut off from Government expenditure about 9—10ths of the tanks in Mysore. With regard to the remaining tenth I would propose that even before they are "brought up to standard" they should be so far in the hands of Public Works Officers that all breaches should be repaired by them. That is that Deputy Commissioners should be divested of all responsibility connected with such tanks and all outlay on their account.

As regards the smaller tanks I believe there is in some districts an Irrigation Cess at the disposal of Deputy Commissioners, part of which might be perhaps spent on them.

I hope that some satisfactory means may be found of enforcing the old Mysore law that for the ordinary maintenance and conservancy of tanks the ryot is responsible. Apparently the responsibility cannot be fixed on them at present.

2nd.—My other proposal is connected with the administration of District and Local Funds.

The district fund budget for the current year amounts, for original works and repairs, to Rs. 3,44,058, and for establishment to Rs. 93,311.

Of course a reduced public works budget will entail the transfer, to other provinces, of some of the Mysore Officers. But there is not likely to be among those that are left the same high pressure of work as there has been. I recommend, therefore, that the Public Works Department should undertake the whole administration of the District Funds and that the accounts of these funds should be prepared on the Public Works principle and audited by the Public Works Examiner. I do not wish to reduce in the very slightest the control which Revenue Officers properly have over these funds. My object is only to ensure a better standard of work. I would propose that each district should have its Engineer Officer to execute all provincial works whether buildings, roads, tanks or canals, and to be at the same time the professional adviser of the Deputy Commissioner and to superintend the expenditure of all the district funds. The Irrigation Branch as one separate from Roads and Buildings would be abolished. The Executive Engineer would draw up the annual district fund budget in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner would call on him to frame estimates, to report on works, to carry out repairs. He would have, as at present, certain powers of sanctioning funds, but with the engineering details he would have nothing to do. For all these the Executive Engineer would be responsible to his Superintending Engineer, and he would, in the course of his inspections, pay the same attention to district as to provincial works. If the Deputy Commissioner had a turn for engineering and wished himself to carry out a certain work he might be allowed to do it, but while so doing he would be subject to the rules of the D. P. W., and submit all the necessary accounts.

I believe the D. P. W. could take up these duties with an establishment considerably less than the Rs. 93,311 now allowed.

I contend that the works having a closer professional supervision would be done better and cheaper, that fewer blunders would be made, fewer failures occur. I think to any one who admits that engineering is a distinct profession, and not an art which any amateur may practice, the above must be self-evident. Whether it is applicable to the present state of Mysore is open to discussion.

The plan proposed should tend I think to promote harmonious working between the Revenue and P. W. Officers, and to do away with an unwholesome distrust and jealousy which seems to exist in Mysore. My only object is efficiency and economy, emphatically *not* the glorification of the Department of Public Works.

No. 9159—Genl. 228, Dated Bangalore, 22nd January 1878.

Ordered to be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions with a request that they will, in communication with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, favor the Chief Commissioner, at an early date, with their opinion on the proposals submitted by the Officiating Chief Engineer.

2. The Chief Commissioner desires also to be favored with the opinion of the Deputy Accountant General on the 2nd proposal and as to the practical and economical working of the proposed change of system.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd January 1878.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, No. 12—595, (Statistics), dated Calcutta, the 29th December 1877.

In supersession of that portion of the orders conveyed in the communication from this Department, No. 519, dated the 10th October 1876, which prescribed that, in the preparation of the statement (D) of population appended to the Annual Administration Report, the figures given for population should represent the results of the last census *plus* an assumed annual increment of one per cent per annum, I am directed to forward copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 162—(Statistics—Commerce), dated the 31st October last, and to state, with reference to paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 thereof, that the orders referred to should be considered as cancelled, and the procedure indicated by the Secretary of State followed instead.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, To the Government of India, No. 162, dated London, 31st October 1877.

Para. 1.—I have had under my consideration in Council Your Excellency's letter, dated the 27th of August, No. 155 (Political), requesting that certain alterations may be made in the figures previously sent regarding the area and population of the Native States in India; and I have given directions for the adoption of these corrections, except in the cases of Cambay and Narukot.

2. The reason for the proposed increase of the figures representing the population of those two States is found in the order issued by Your Excellency, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce on the 10th of October 1876, which was recorded on your proceedings,* but has not been brought to my notice till the present occasion. I find that you therein directed that, in the preparation of the statement regarding population which is appended to each Administration Report, an increment of one per cent per annum should be assumed, in place of reproducing, year after year, the figures of the last census, the mode in which the calculation is made being explained in the footnote.

* R., A. & C. for December 1876, statistics, p. 233.

3. I cannot approve of this course as one likely to conduce to accuracy or convenience. Statistical returns should be a record of ascertained facts, not of conjectural emendations. The rate, at which the people of India are increasing in number, is one of the most important problems, to be solved only by repeated enumerations; and perhaps the only fact, on which any reliance can as yet be placed in the matter, is that it is not the same in each district of each province.

4. There is no occasion to incur the labor which would be caused by the addition of one per cent to each of the figures in the statement. It is sufficient that it should be conspicuously stated at the top of the page what is the date of the enumeration; and any one quoting the figures can readily make any allowance he may think proper for alterations due to lapse of time and to the circumstances of the district.

5. In the case of a transfer of territory, such as took place when the districts of Sylhet and Cachar were added to Assam, it is evident that the statistics both of area and population require to be corrected; but otherwise it is desirable that the figures, authoritatively ascertained and accepted, by survey or census, should remain unaltered until the result of a later measurement or enumeration is promulgated with equal authority.

No. 9194—Genl. 229, Dated Bangalore, 23rd January 1878.

Ordered to be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg, in continuation of this Office Proceedings No. 6495—170, dated 9th October 1877.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Superintendent of Coorg.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 28th January 1878.

Note for Chief Commissioner on the Amalgamation of Provincial and District Funds in the Department Public Works.

Major Moncrieff's Note on this point expresses my views so entirely that it is unnecessary for me to say much. I agree with him in thinking that there should be an Executive or District Engineer in each District, in whose hands all works whether now belonging to Irrigation, Roads or District Funds should be concentrated. He should be subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner in administrative questions, but subject only to the Head of his own Department in professional and technical questions.

The system in the North-West Provinces and Oudh (and I may mention that I strongly opposed its introduction and was only converted to it when modifications in points of detail were introduced and its practical working was shewn to be successful, so I am no blind partisan of a system, because it comes from North-West Provinces) is as follows.

Every new scheme is sent up by the Deputy Commissioner through the Commissioner to the Head of the Government for administrative approval, and till this has been granted, it cannot be entered in the Budget. As soon as it is granted, the file is transferred by the Deputy Commissioner to his District Engineer to prepare plans and estimates. In September, the Commissioner visits all his Districts in succession and holds meetings of the Road and Local Committees, to draw up the Budget for next year. They assume to begin with that the allotment of the year will be the same as before: they enter against it first ordinary repairs at so much per mile for each class of road: then extraordinary repairs for any damage done during the rains: and lastly original works which have received administrative sanction, placing them in the order of their importance, and inserting as many as the probable income or allotment of next year will bear. This is sent up to the Head of the Government who in the Public Works Department decides finally on the Budget for the whole Province and on the amount to be allotted to each District and the works to be undertaken out of it. The execution of the sanctioned works rests almost entirely with the District Engineer; the only exceptions being that repairs to third class roads are generally done through Amildars, and that, if a Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant has a taste for engineering, he sometimes arranges with the District Engineer to take charge of a particular work: but in doing so he becomes subject to the Departmental rules and system of accounts.

As far as I can judge the introduction of this system would be suitable to the character of this Province, and would effect an improvement in its administration.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

The 23rd January 1878.

No. 9327—GENL. 233, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH JANUARY 1878.

ORDERED, to be communicated to the undermentioned officers in continuation of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 9159—228, dated 22nd instant.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Dy. Accountant General of Mysore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 29th January 1878.

Read—

Letter No. 207, dated 8th March 1877, from the Commissioner of Nundydroog.

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3897—Genl. 102, dated Bangalore, 17th July 1877.

Order.—The Commissioner of Nundydroog Division submits a proposal for a revision of the existing scale of payment for burial, &c., of paupers, as follows :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	For burning a body	2	0	0
2.	„ burying do	0	8	0
3.	„ burying a body when cholera is the cause of death...	1	0	0

2. These rates do not appear to the Chief Commissioner to be sufficient to ensure decent burial, or the removal of bodies to suitable localities.

3. The rates adopted in the several districts appear however to differ, no general rule having been as yet laid down for adoption.

4. The following scale appears to the Chief Commissioner a sufficient one ; but, before its introduction, the opinions of the Commissioners of Divisions are requested :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
For disposal of the dead body of a caste Hindu or Musalman	2	0	0
„ of all others	1	8	0
„ burial, in cases of death from cholera ...	2	0	0

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 492, dated 31st August 1877.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3897—G. 102, dated 17th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Kolar are of opinion that the scale of payment proposed by the Chief Commissioner for the burial, &c., of paupers is ample and may be introduced. Mr. Ricketts seems to think that Rs. 3 should be sanctioned for the burning of a body.

2. Captain Ludlow states that the rates previously suggested by me would be sufficient if prompt payment could be ensured. If it could be carried out the best plan would be to have the pits dug by contract and keep a certain number of Totis on monthly pay at the kitchens.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 602—Genl. 242, dated 4th September 1877.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 3897—102, dated the 17th July last, calling for opinion on the proposal for a revision of the existing scale of payment for burial, &c., of paupers, I have the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Chitaldroog would omit the distinction of castes, on the ground that every one claims to belong to a caste however low. The scale proposed by these officers is shewn in the margin.

		Shimoga Deputy Commissioner.	Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner.
1.	For burning a body	Rs. 2 0 0	Rs. 2 0 0
2.	For burying a body	„ 1 0 0	„ 1 8 0
3.	Do in cases of death from cholera	„ 2 0 0	„ 2 0 0

2. I am of opinion that the definition of castes should be omitted, and that Major Armstrong's scale should be adopted.

3. Mr. Krishna Rao, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, approves of the scale suggested by the Chief Commissioner and recommends that a rate for the burial of European and East Indian paupers should be fixed. There are unfortunately too many tramps of this class wandering about the country, and Mr. Krishna Rao's proposal is a good one.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 29th January 1878.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 516—209, dated Mysore, 26th December 1877.

In reply to the printed proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, No. 3897—102, dated 17th July 1877, on the subject of a revised scale of payment for burial, &c., of paupers, I have the honor to submit the marginally noted copies of letters from the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan, expressing their views and opinion in the matter.

No. 838, dated 15th Dec. 1877, from Mysore.
No. 1307, dated 17th Nov. 1877, from Hassan.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, states that the revised scale of Rs. 2 for the disposal of the dead body of a caste Hindu or Musalman, Rs. 1—8—0 in other cases, and Rs. 2 in cases of death from cholera, seems suitable, and may be adopted in a town like Mysore, the rates in taluks in the first mentioned two cases being modified from Rs. 2, and Rs. 1—8—0 to Rs. 1—8—0 and Re. 1 respectively, and the rate of Rs. 2 in the case of death from cholera made general throughout the District. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, after referring to the existing rates in his District, which vary in certain taluks from the time of His Highness the Maha Raja, for reasons not clearly explained, concurs in the desirability of adopting the proposed scale which he considers fair and sufficient for ensuring decent burial.

Under the practice hitherto observed in this Division, the rate for disposing of the body of a pauper Brahmin varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 1—7—4. The circumstances under which these different rates were originally fixed, cannot be ascertained from the existing records. They have however been in force from the time of His Highness the late Maha Raja. The variation may probably be owing to the cost of firewood, cowdung cakes, fees, &c., payable to Brahmins for removing and burning the dead body. The rates from Rs. 1—8—0 to Rs. 1—7—4 in the case of a Musalman corpse similarly provide for the price of a piece of a new cloth required to be thrown over the dead body when interring, cost of grave, &c. The lowest rate of 14 annas in other cases has been hitherto adopted generally without variation.

These rates no doubt require revision as circumstances have considerably altered subsequent to the period in which they were fixed, and bearing in view the desirability of ensuring decent burial, it appears to me that the rates proposed in the Proceedings under reply are fair and may be adopted universally. The only modification which appears feasible is the reduction from Rs. 1—8—0 to Re. 1 of the rate allowed in case of others than a high caste Hindu or Musalman.

From the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore District, To the Commissioner of Ashtagram Division, No. 838, dated 15th December 1877.

In reply to your No. 242—Cir. of 25th July 1877, I have the honor to inform you that, for the town of Mysore, the scale proposed by the Chief Commissioner in Proceedings No. 3897—102 of 17th idem for interment of paupers seems suitable. Also when deaths result from cholera, the rate 2 Rs. may be of general application, but Rs. 1—8—0 seem sufficient in other cases.

From the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan District, To the Commissioner of Ashtagram Division, No. 1307, dated Hassan, 17th November 1877.

In acknowledging receipt of your docket No. 249, dated 25th July last, forwarding copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3897—102 of the 17th idem for report and opinion on the proposal for a revision of the existing scale of payment for burial of paupers, I have the honor to report for your information, that there is no reference forthcoming in the records of any of the Taluks of this District to shew when and by whom the different existing scales of payment were fixed, but from the old Faisalati accounts, they appear to be in force from the time of His Highness the late Maha Raja of Mysore. The rates vary in the several taluks as may be seen from the table below given, and the details of expenditure are consequently regulated according to the prevailing rate in different localities.

As it is highly desirable to have some definite rule laid down, fixing an uniform scale all over the Province, and as anything short of the sum fixed by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, would, in my opinion be inadequate to ensure decent burial, I consider that the scale now under contemplation may be advantageously introduced.

In the Harnhalli Taluk.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the disposal of a Brahmin corpse	2	14	7
Do do Musalman do	1	7	4
For others	0	14	0

In the Attikuppa Taluk.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For the disposal of a Brahmin corpse	1	8	0
Do do Musalman do	1	8	0
For other burials	0	14	0

In other Taluks in the District.

For Brahmin, Musalman corpse	1	7	4
For other burials	0	14	0

No. 9360—Genl. 234, dated Bangalore, 29th January 1878.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner on a consideration of the several proposals submitted by the Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts authorizes the adoption of the following scale throughout the Province:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
For disposal of the dead body of a caste Hindu, Musalman, European, East Indian, or Native Christian	2	0	0
Do do of all others...	1	8	0
Do burial, in cases of death from cholera	2	0	0

In the case of Europeans and East Indians a cheap coffin should be provided wherever practicable.

2. Mr. Saunders desires that measures should be taken to ensure prompt payment of the allowances to the parties concerned.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Dy. Accountant General.
„ President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 31st January 1878.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, Home Department.—Sanitary, No. 367, dated Fort William, the 21st December 1877.

I am directed to forward the accompanying despatch* from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with enclosed memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the British Burma sanitary report for 1875.

*No. 111 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 2nd August 1877.

2. The remarks of the Commission on the nature of the fevers which prevailed in British Burma and their probable causes are full of interest; and I am to request that the line of enquiry suggested by the Commission may be followed.

3. As regards the conservancy of Prome, I am to remark that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India on a recent inspection of that town entertained an opinion similar to that expressed by the Commission; and I am to request that attention may at once be directed to the matter.

No. 18—374.

Copy of the above letter and of its enclosures forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the Military and Public Works Departments for information.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, No. 111 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, the 2nd August 1877.

I forward herewith a copy of a memorandum* by the Army Sanitary Commission on the British Burma sanitary report for 1875.

* Dated 4th June 1877.

2. Sanitation in this Province appears to be in a seriously backward state, and I must express my hope that future years will have more to shew in this respect, and that the annual reports will embody complete information as to the works carried out.

3. I request your attention to the remarks made in this memorandum on the subject of fevers in British Burma. Careful inquiries should be made as to the local causes of these fevers and as to how far they belong to the enteric class, and energetic measures should be taken for the removal of the conditions which favor their prevalence.

Memorandum of the Army Sanitary Commission on the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for British Burma for 1875, dated the 4th June 1877.

A large part of the present report is devoted to meteorology, vital statistics, jails and vaccination, and there is not so much information as could be wished on sanitary condition. The report is, nevertheless, in advance of those which have preceded it in several important particulars, and some of the facts it contains are new to the sanitary history of this Province.

1. Registration of deaths was carried out in 14 towns and 14 rural circles in British Burma in 1875. The assigned population amounts to 2,866,473, and the registered deaths to 40,370=a death-rate of 14·08 per 1,000. The lowest rate was 7·75 per 1,000 at Shwegyeen; the highest was 40·55 per 1,000 at Bassein Town, in which 1,133 deaths were registered out of a population of about 28,000. In six towns the death-rates exceed 32 per 1,000, and these are the only instances probably for which the death-rates are approximately correct. Registration is still very defective in many rural circles and in several of the towns. One peculiarity of the registration of deaths is that the numbers are returned once a quarter in 15 towns and districts—a practice which, even if it were sufficient for making up the annual statistics, would be of no use for sanitary purposes and the prevention of disease, since for such objects the sanitary authority must be kept informed of the amount and kind of epidemic disease current in the districts over which the authority is exercised. It appears to be unnecessary to say more on the subject, as it is receiving the attention of the Government.

2. The following were the chief registered death causes in 1875 :—

	Number of Deaths.
Fevers	25,075
Bowel complaints	5,212
Small-pox	752
Cholera	761
All others	8,570
	40,370

Taking the registration as it is, it will be seen that the diseases classed as fevers and bowel complaints were the cause of three-fourths of the registered mortality.

3. The registered *fever* death-rate for the districts and towns in the tables was 8·74 per 1,000, and in 14 towns with populations over 5,000 the fever death-rate was 6½ per 1,000. The lowest rate, 2·71 per 1,000, was returned from Henzada with a population of 15,482, and the highest, 17·9 per 1,000, from Shwegyeen with 7,486 inhabitants. But there is reason to believe that the fever death-rate expresses only the diagnosis made by the village officer whose qualification in the matter appears to be limited to the classification of diseases with heat of skin under the general term "fever," and all bowel fluxes under one general designation of "bowel complaints," as may be learned from the account of this matter given by the Sanitary Commissioner, who says "that the ignorant village headmen who record deaths in each village invariably attributed to fever all deaths resulting from diseases attended with febrile symptoms as indicated by hot skin, quickened respiration, or delirium; deaths from pneumonia, for instance, which is a more common disease than is generally thought amongst the inhabitants of this country, being invariably attributed to fever." A comparison between the fever death-rates among the civil population, as registered, and among prisoners in jails as diagnosed by medical officers, will shew how large the probable error in the mortuary statistics really is :

	Ratio of fever deaths per 1,000 population.
Civil population	8·74
Jails	1·75

The deduction from these comparative statements is that the headmen's diagnoses are worth little for sanitary purposes, and that possibly improvement might be made in fever diagnosis if some simple instructions were printed and sent to the village registrars defining the diseases to be classed as "fevers."

A similar remark applies to the diagnosis of bowel complaints ("diarrhœa and dysentery") in which, however, the balance is on the other side as will be seen by the following comparisons :

	Ratio of bowel complaint deaths per 1,000 population.
Jails	6·59
Civil population	1·81

As reference has been made to the jails, it may be well to state the following important points of experience from them. Taken on the daily average number of prisoners, the death-rate was 24½ per 1,000. The lowest rate was 15·2 per 1,000 at Bassein, the highest 69·1 per 1,000 at Akyab—rates which compare favorably with those in Indian jails.

The jail wards are raised on posts 12 to 14 feet above ground, and amply ventilated. The dry-earth conservancy system is in use, and the soil is applied to gardens. All refuse water is carried away. Culinary water is obtained from wells. There is deficiency of superficial area, 36 square feet per man, and it is found that even raised and ventilated wards do not prevent the results of lowering the space. The chief death causes, "diarrhœa and dysentery," give rise to 6·9 per 1,000 mortality. The fever death-rate is remarkably low.

4. In our remarks on the Burma sanitary report of 1873, attention was called to the nature of these fevers prevailing among the civil population, and in the report under review it is stated that the fevers "are principally febricula and quotidian intermittent of a mild type. But in certain localities, Mendoon, in the North of Pegu, and the Youzaleen, for instance, paludal fevers of a severe type attended with cerebral symptoms no doubt occur, and are very rapidly fatal, but these localities are very few and are well known places, situated on low hills at the foot of high mountains or on spurs leading from the mountain ranges."

Civil medical officers were invited to state the nature of the fevers; but as yet only two reports had been received, one by Dr. Crombie of Rangoon, which affords important information on the subject. As a proof of the mildness of Burmese fevers, Dr. Crombie states that out of 145 *post mortem* examinations he had found only four cases of enlarged spleen, two of which were in Natives of India and one a Chinaman. He says that the commonest fever in Rangoon Jail is febricula, a disease of three or four days' duration; next in frequency comes ague, of which disease interesting temperature charts are given to shew the progress of the cases.

Remittent fevers are rare. Perhaps the most important fevers in their sanitary relations are classed under "continued fevers," from the fact that some of the cases resemble enteric fever, of which Dr. Crombie states that he had had three fatal cases "in which the diagnosis was placed beyond a doubt on the *post mortem* table, . . I believe the first that have been registered under that name in Burma." The notes of a fourth case, not fatal, are also given. There is reason to believe that this inquiry into the nature of these local fevers will result in shewing how largely the "enteric element" enters into their history. It is now (but only recently) known that the fatal fever among British troops in India is enteric fever, and every year experience shews that the same fever exists among the Native population. It follows from the facts that increasing attention must be devoted to all measures required for removing filth and other putrescible matter from towns and dwellings, and for protecting wells and other water sources from pollution.

A distinct step has thus been gained in the practical sanitary history of these countries.

5. It is not easy to account for the comparative mildness of periodic fevers in a country of great rivers and river deltas where at first sight the local conditions are so favorable to their existence.

There are certain facts, nevertheless, stated by Dr. Crombie, which throw some light on this question. In the first place Natives of Lower Bengal suffer from fevers in Burma, very much as they would do at home. These immigrants "thrive badly in Burma" and the 20 or 30 men who are always in the depôt hospital are probably the most miserable looking creatures on this side the Bay. "They present every variety of the evidences of malarial poisoning." Race, stamina and predisposition are thus against the Bengali, but the malarial poison is in Burma. The geological features of the Burma deltas generally are those not of recent alluvium, like the Ganges delta, which is being constantly added to by fresh deposit, but of ancient alluvium raised from the sea bottom and not subject to additions except over 200 square miles; "the fact of the elevation of the Native houses on piles has probably much to do with it" (less fever), "but as a matter of fact, a large number of Native houses are not so raised, or are only so to the extent of a few feet."

This remark is an important one, and suggests inquiry into the proportion of fever among people who sleep on the ground level and those who sleep on raised floors. It is just possible that the largest fever ratios may come from the ground-floor houses.

6. As regards the causes of enteric fever, the Sanitary Commissioner says:

"Many of the exciting causes of enteric fever exist in the towns and villages of this Province, such as filthy and stagnant drains and cesspits in close proximity to sources of water-supply, and it is only reasonable to suppose that deaths do occur from it which are attributed to remittent fever, especially when the marked nature of some of the most important symptoms is considered, and that it has been found to exist in a jail, the sanitary condition of which is far superior to anything to be hoped for amongst the general population of towns and villages."

The conclusion from the whole of the facts appears to be that a not inconsiderable amount of the civil mortality registered from fever is really due to enteric complications, the local causes of which are very evident, and that in dealing with the prevention of Burmese fevers this aspect of the case must be kept in view.

It is probable also that periodic fevers are not of fatal character, and that their comparative mildness is in great part due to the Native habit of living in houses raised on piles, by which the immediate ground malaria, always the most important to health, is in great measure cut off.

Experience of this class is of great importance for India, and might very well be taken into consideration in providing living accommodation in many parts of the country.

7. One apparently exceptional condition co-existing with mild periodic fevers in Burma is the very large amount of rain-fall.

There are 13 stations at which this climatic element is registered, and the tables shew that the least fall during 1875 was 43·9 inches at Prome; Rangoon had a rain-fall of 79½ inches; Tounghoo, of 93 inches; Bassein, 114 inches; Moulmein and Tavoy, 229½ inches; and Sandoway, 230 inches.

It is evident that excessive rain-fall is not necessarily accompanied with fatal paludal fevers in tropical climates, and the Burmese experience confirms in another way the observation made in India that the chief danger lies in the state of the subsoil after rain. If the rain-fall waterlogs the subsoil, the first condition for the production of malarial fever is present, whatever the amount of rain-fall may be. In Burma inquiry might easily be made as to what becomes of the rain. It seems probable that it escapes over the surface, or drains readily through the subsoil, in any case that it does not stagnate, except in specially unfavorable localities, and in such, where they exist, it would be important for sanitary work to ascertain the comparative amount and character of fevers which prevail. The facts, as they stand, appear to point to the conclusion that the heavy rain-fall could be best removed by improved surface drainage where needed, and that in a few exceptional localities only would drainage operations, properly so called, be required.

In the special case mentioned, where severe paludal fevers occur on the skirts of mountain ranges, the causes of malaria may be at a distance from the town sites, and in the upper ends of valleys, or in districts resembling the Terai of Northern India. But the whole subject well merits investigation.

8. *Cholera.*—There were 761 deaths registered as cholera in 1875, but it seems doubtful if many of them were true epidemic cases. The disease existed from March to December in different parts of the country.

The same law of diffusion was observed as in India, and only a small proportion of groups of population was attacked.

The ratios are given for only six districts, and these shew that out of 1,423 villages 108 only had cholera cases. No account is given of the state of the attacked villages.

9. *Small-pox.*—There were 752 deaths from this disease. "The greatest number of deaths were in March, at which season the inoculators do the greatest part of their work." The fact suggests the remedy. In spite of inoculation the deaths were comparatively few, fewer indeed than the ratio in England and Wales in non-epidemic years. In four districts and seven towns there was no small-pox, a result to which vaccination is said to have "contributed in some degree." "This is especially noticeable wherever the civil authorities and the Civil Surgeons take an interest in the work of vaccination." The total vaccinations in 1875, amounted to 24,381, of which 20,112, or 82·89 per cent, were successful.

10. *Bowel Complaints.*—There were 5,312 deaths registered under this head in 1875. In two towns the death ratios from these diseases were 10·35 and 18·83 per 1,000. It is satisfactory to learn from the report that inquiry is to be made into the causes of this high mortality, and it may be suggested that an opportunity may be taken to learn what diseases are registered under this head, and inquiry in Madras Presidency on the same subject has resulted in an order to class the diseases in future as "cholera."

11. *Leprosy.*—There is not much of importance under this head. The total number of lepers, according to the last census, was 3,203 = 1·20 per 1,000 of the population.

The practical results of the inquiry up to the present time appear to be that leprosy is not contagious; that in one-third of the cases it was hereditary; that the conditions which produce malarious fevers have no influence in the causation of leprosy; that fish diet is not a cause of the disease; that by far the greater proportion of cases occur among Natives of India; and, lastly, "all medical officers here consider that poverty, dirt and insufficient food are the principal exciting causes of leprosy."

12. *Civil Sanitary Improvements.*—Municipalities have been established at Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein, Taunghoo, Prome and Henzada, but all of them have not furnished reports. Those which have done so appear to be engaged in carrying out the simpler reforms, but no work of any great importance has been undertaken.

The following brief abstract will shew the nature of measures in operation.

Rangoon.—The town has been lighted. Seven thousand five hundred and ninety-five lineal feet of brick drains have been laid down, other open drains have been arched over, but to drain the town

effectually there should be plans, surveys, a proper system and water. Tanks have been excavated and deepened, cavities filled up, and large areas of the strand bank have been filled in. A dry-earth latrine has been put up on trial. The town pumps, 21 in number, have been put in good order, and the wells improved, but a proper water-supply is required. Conservancy arrangements have been improved, street watering has been extended. But all night-soil is thrown into the river—a most unsafe practice.

Moulmein.—Very little has been done during the year except current surface cleansing. Cesspits with their abominations and dangers are in use, and low-lying districts are liable to flooding to such an extent that "stagnant water cannot be said to exist." The whole sanitary work has evidently to be done.

Akyab.—The work done here has been apparently improvement in surface drainage and tree-planting.

Bassein.—The chief work done is road-making, which appears to have been much required, but the report deals rather with what it is desirable to do than with anything that has been done, except the building of a slaughter-house.

Prome.—Water is obtained from the Irrawaddy but requires filtering. None of the town wells are fit for drinking. There are no drains, only ditches which carry the water into a swamp without an outlet. Two roads have been metalled, the main streets are fairly kept, but the bye-lanes are neglected. Conservancy very defective. Cesspools are in use, no public latrines.

Tavoy.—Nothing reported in the way of sanitary work, except surface cleansing, &c.

All that can be said about these reports is that a beginning has scarcely been made in initiating public health improvements, and that, as the municipalities are now organized, it would be most desirable that the towns should be inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner and some engineering officer, with a view of obtaining a grasp over the problem presented by each town, and advising the municipalities on the most efficient and economical methods of dealing with evils brought to light. In this way much useless or unnecessarily costly work might be avoided, and consistent plans adopted for future guidance.

13. The Commissioner states that "no improvements have been effected in the sanitary state of the villages of the Province, but much might be done in the way of simple improvements, to be carried out by the people themselves; many of them are situated on the banks of rivers, and the houses being all raised from 3 to 10 feet off the ground, they are washed clean once a year at least by the rise of the rivers, which on falling leave nothing but pure silt behind them; this natural annual cleansing is the most satisfactory sanitary agency at work in the Province at present."

The facts suggest that much good might possibly be done by a few simple rules drawn up in the vernacular, pointing out the chief sources of danger to health in towns and villages, and advising simple and easily applied remedies.

14. The report as a whole is of more interest than others which have preceded it. We have suggested some points of inquiry regarding the more important diseases, which, together with what we have advised regarding the initiatory proceedings in towns and villages, includes the main practical results of the year. It would be well if the municipalities were made to understand that what is now required of them is to put their towns in a proper sanitary state with as little delay as possible, which is indeed the main duty devolving on them by their office.

No. 9438—Genl. 235, dated Bangalore, 31st January 1878.

Ordered that copies of the foregoing be printed and distributed among the undermentioned officers for information.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" President, Cantonment and Town Municipal Commissions.
" President, Municipal Board, Mysore,
" Dy. Surgeon General, I. M. D., Mysore Division and Ceded Districts.
" Surgeon, Mysore Commission.
" Superintendent of Coorg.

PART I.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6
ndex Nos. of the 'oceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page
1	*Test Census.* Issuing further instructions for guidance in taking it.	No. 50, dated 3rd Jan. 1878.	...	*Vide* Progs. for Dec. Circular No. 35.	1 to 2
2	*Comparative results of the Census of 1871, and that now in progress.* Directing the submission of a return in the form appended.	No. 51, dated 3rd Jan. 1878.	...	...	2
3 to 4	*Railway Special Gangs.* Forwarding memo by Famine Commissioner to the Officiating Chief Engineer and Lieutenants Lamb and Peile.	No. 2049, dated 3rd Jan. 1878.	..	...	3
5 to 6	*Kolar Relief Camps.* Forwarding a note on it to the Deputy Commissioner for information and report on the points denoted.	No. 2028, dated 5th Jan. 1878.	...	...	4 to 5
7 to 8	*Bengal Army Native Officers sent to do famine duty.* Directing four of them to return to their own Presidency reporting the above to the Government of India.	No. 2065, dated 7th Jan. 1878.	...	...	6
9 to 10	*Civil Relief Works in the Kadur District.* Forwarding note by Famine Commissioner to Commissioner, Nagar, and other officers for information and guidance.	No. 2051, dated 7th Jan. 1878.	...	...	7 to 8
11	*Test Census.* Forwarding to the Government of India copy of Circular No. 50.	No. 2078, dated 7th Jan. 1878.	...	*Vide* entry 1.	8
12 to 13	*Field-to-Field inspection made of seven villages of the Túmkúr Taluk.* Passing orders on report made by Mr. Betham, and the note thereon by the Famine Commissioner.	No. 2050, dated 8th Jan. 1878.	...	...	9 to 23
14 to 15	*Civil Relief Works in the Shimoga District.* Forwarding copy of a Minute by Famine Commissioner to Nagar Division Commissioner and Shimoga Deputy Commissioner.	No. 2102, dated 9th Jan. 1878.	...	...	24
16	*Forms for the Final Census.* Requesting Deputy Commissioners to report if they have received the supplies sent to them.	No. 2155, dated 11th Jan. 1878.	...	...	24

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
17 to 18	*Village Relief.* Forwarding Minute by Famine Commissioner to Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Districts and all Special Relief Officers.	No. 53, dated 12th Jan. 1878.	...	...	25
19 to 20	*Census.* Circulating extract from a memo by a census officer and the Famine Commissioner's remarks directing that the census be taken from door to door by the enumerators.	No. 54, dated 14th Jan. 1878.	...	...	26
21	*Reports explanatory of the results of the Census.* Issuing instructions on the subject.	No. 56, dated 15th Jan. 1878.	...	*Vide* Entry 1.	27 to 28
22 to 23	*Dr. Robbinson's allowances while employed on famine duty in Bangalore.* Soliciting the confirmation of the Government of India to the extra charge.	No. 2188, dated 15th Jan. 1878.	...	...	29
24	*Out-look for the future.* Calling upon Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Superintendent, Coorg, to report their opinions.	No. 55, dated 16th Jan. 1878.	...	...	30 to 31
25	*Field-to-Field Inspection.* Calling upon all officers engaged in censes and jamabandi operations to make it in a few selected villages and furnish report in the form indicated.	No. 2271, dated 17th Jan. 1878.	...	*Vide* entries 12 to 13.	31
26	*Points to be noticed in the Census Reports.* Directing the attention of all census officers to them as indicated.	No. 58, dated 17th Jan. 1878.	...	*Vide* entry 21.	31
27	*Bengal Medical Subordinates.* Reporting to the Government of India that the subordinates as denoted had been ordered to return to their own Presidency.	No. 2234, dated 17th Jan. 1878.	...	...	32
28	*Assistant Surgeon Nitai Charan Haldar.* Reporting to the Government of India that he had been directed to return to his own Presidency.	No. 2235, dated 17th Jan. 1878.	...	..	32
29	*Famine Statistics.* Forwarding statements to Deputy Commissioners to be filled up and forwarded by Amildars.	No. 57, dated 18th Jan. 1878.	...	...	33
30	*Chikballapur Relief Camp.* Forwarding note by Famine Commissioner to Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of the Sub-Division for guidance and to all special Relief Officers.	No. 2272, dated 19th Jan. 1878.	...	...	34 to 35
31	*Closing the Relief Work in District.* Circulating letter on the subject to Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners and all Relief Officers.	No. 2346, dated 23rd Jan. 1878.	...	...	36

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
32	*Weekly Diaries.* Requesting all special officers to give in them notes as to the condition of the people, crops, &c.	No. 59, dated 23rd Jan. 1878.	...	...	37
33	*Final Reports of the Test Census.* Directing all census officers to submit them immediately on completion.	No. 61, dated 23rd Jan. 1878.	...	*Vide* entry 21 and entry 2.	37
34	*Collection of sick and stragglers in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore.* Approving of proposals made by Famine Commissioner and desiring that the Inspector General will see that effect is given to them in regard to the police force.	No. 2350, dated 24th Jan. 1878.	...	...	38 to 39
35	*Assistant Apothecary Dean and Hospital Assistant Muzaruddin of the Bengal Medical Establishment.* Reporting to the Government of India that they had been ordered to return to their own Presidency.	No. 2404, dated 25th Jan. 1878.	...	...	39
36	*Relief Works.* Requesting the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts denoted to prepare a list of works suitable for the people in view of the possibility of the revival of distress.	No. 62, dated 25th Jan. 1878.	...	...	40
37	*Beggars collected by the Police.* Forwarding Minute by Famine Commissioner on the subject to Mr. Hewetson, Lieutenant Anderson, and Captain Healey, for information and guidance.	No. 2403, dated 25th Jan. 1878.	...	...	41 to 42
38	*Compensation for dearness of grain.* Seeking the instructions of the Government of India on certain bills presented by three Jamedars of the Bengal Army as denoted, lent to this Province for famine duty.	No. 2499, dated 31st Jan. 1877.	...	...	43

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 3rd January 1878.

Circular No. 50.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 3rd January 1878.

From

The Additional Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To

The Deputy Commissioners and Census Officers.
" *Superintendent of Coorg.*

Sir,

I am directed to call your attention to my Circular No. 35, dated 4th December 1877, and to the arrangements which have to be made for taking the Test Census on the night of the 19th January.

2. You are requested to appoint enumerators to each of the villages of which the Census is to be taken. As a rule there should be an enumerator to 60 inhabited houses. Where a village contains more than 60 houses, there should be two enumerators, where more than 120, three enumerators, and so on. You should utilize the village Shanbhogs for this work, and their relations, and where necessary you should depute other Shanbhogs to this duty. No extra remuneration will be given for the work. A list should be drawn up in your office, in English, shewing the name of each enumerator, the village, and the number of houses allotted to him, in the form given below. This will remain as a record, in case any inaccuracies are subsequently discovered, so that the person to whose neglect they are attributable may be known.

Form of Record.

Taluk.	Village.	No. of Houses.	Name of Enumerator.
Bangalore.	Upparhalli ...	All	A. B.
	Dasarhalli ..	1— 60	C. D.
		61—110	E. F.

3. Where the officer in charge of the Census is sufficiently acquainted with the country and the people, you can, if you think proper, leave to him the making of the arrangements for the enumerators, receiving from him the list in the prescribed form. If you make these arrangements yourself, you should give him a copy of the list.

4. The Census officer should be encamped by the evening of the 16th January at the chief village of his Test Hobli, and the enumerators should present themselves to him by 8 A. M. of the 17th, to receive from him the Kanarese translations of the Preliminary Census of the houses in their allotted area, and blank forms for their own use. They should then proceed to the villages allotted to them, and satisfy themselves that the enclosures and houses have been separately numbered and agree with the numbers in the Preliminary Census, that the name of the head of the house has been correctly filled in, and that the other columns down to column 7 are accurate in all details. This should be completed by noon on the 19th January.

5. The Patel and villagers should be warned that every one is to be present in his house on the night of the 19th January.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 3rd January 1878.

6. The actual enumeration will commence on or about 8 P. M. on the 19th January, and each enumerator will then take with him the returns of the Preliminary Census and the blank forms which he has to fill up, and will enter in these the names of each person present in the house at the time, making enquiries as to any one whose name is recorded in the Preliminary Census and who is not present on the night of the 19th.

7. On the following day each enumerator will deliver in to the Census Officer at the Chief Village of the Hobli the forms handed over to him, and they will be at once examined by that Officer in the presence of the enumerator and an explanation called for as to any discrepancies between the Preliminary and Final Census. Where the discrepancy is considerable, the Census Officer will go to the village with the enumerator and investigate its cause, and make what corrections are necessary.

8. The Shanbhogs lent from other villages to serve as enumerators should be returned as quickly as possible after the 20th of January.

9. Instructions as to the compilation of the Census returns will be issued later.

10. A Translation of paras 4, 5, 6 and 7 in Kanarese will issue from this Office.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Copy to all Commissioners.
„ to all Census Officers.

Circular No. 51

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 3rd January 1878.

MEMO.

As soon as each Census Officer has finished the Preliminary Census of his Test Hobli I beg that he will forward to me direct a return in the following form shewing the comparative results of the Census of 1871 and that now in progress.

	1871.				1877.					
Village.	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Absent.	Dead.

31st *December* 1877.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department,
3rd January 1878.

No. [illegible].

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 3rd January 1878.

MEMO.

The following Memo by the Famine Commissioner of Mysore on Railway Special Gangs is forwarded to the Chief Engineer of Mysore for information, and to Lieutenants Lamb and Peile for information and guidance.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Memo on Railway Special Gangs.

There are two Special Gangs at present, under the care of Lieutenants Lamb and Peile. The people in these Gangs are all extremely weakly and do next to no work: they receive the A scale of wage and some of them receive food, about 20 on Lieutenant Lamb's and about 150 on Lieutenant Peile's Gang. This arrangement does not fit in well with those on the other Railway Gangs. When these weakly people improve so as to be fit for a little work, they are drafted on to Mr. Dodsworth's or Lieutenant Connor's parties, where they receive B pay and pressure is put on them to do about 50 p. c. of an ordinary day's work. Thus they undergo a double change, their pay is reduced and their task increased at the same time.

2. This system requires a little alteration, and with the Chief Engineer's approval, I have decided that no food at all should be given to these Gangs, and that they should be divided into two parts: (1) the worst and most feeble cases, who should be put on the A scale of wage till they improve a little: (2) the slightly improved cases who should be paid on the B scale and kept on very slight work till they are fit to be drafted on to the ordinary working parties.

3. As a rule no one should be allowed to continue in class (1) for more than a fortnight and care must be taken to register the laborers or else they will try to slip back from class (2) to class (1). On every Sunday a statement should be drawn up shewing the numbers of each class in the Gang during the week ending the previous Saturday, and submitted to the Additional Secretary by Lieutenants Lamb and Peile direct in the following form:—

Weekly Report on the Special Gang under
for week ending Saturday the

Class.	Numbers at beginning of Week.	Numbers admitted during Week.	Numbers who have left the Gang.	Numbers transferred.	Numbers remaining at close of Week.
	2	3	4	5	6
1				To Class 2.	
2				To P. W. D.	

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

The 31*st December* 1877.

Copy to Lieutenants Lamb and Peile.
" Chief Engineer.

Proceeding of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 5th January 1878.

No. 2028.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 5th January 1878.

MEMO.

The following Note on the Kolar Relief Camp is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for information, and for report as to the points adverted to in paras 6 and 11. He should state the true weight of the contents of the seer used in Kolar : and should explain what attention was paid by the Taluk Relief Officer to the slips given to paupers by Lt. Lamb.

By Order,
A. WINGATE,
Additional Secretary.

Note on the Kolar Relief Camp.

I visited this Camp on the afternoon of the 29th December and found a considerable improvement since my last visit, especially in the Hospital. It was difficult to count the people, because Establishment were classed as paupers, but the numbers given me were :—

Camp.

55	Light Labor.
30	Unpaid Establishment.
8	Cripples.
54	Children.
21	Special Treatment.
Total... 168	

Hospital.

146.

2. I counted in the Hospital Wards 143, and in the Camp 151 ; the people missing in Camp being members probably of the unpaid Establishment. Of the 21 on Special Treatment 3 were quite unfit for extra rations : and of the 74 adults in the Ordinary Gang, I picked out 8 or 10 for Special Treatment.

3. The Establishment, as shewn in the Register, is as follows :—

1	Overseer	getting	6	pies cash and 1 seer raw rice daily and 1 Re. a month besides
3	Coolies	„	6	pies and 1 seer : each.
2	Watermen	„	3	do ½ do
			4	do 1 do
1	Clerk	„	4	do ¾ do
2	Head Coolies	„	3	do ½ do
			3	do ½ do

4. But besides these, there are 30 people * who are called paupers, but are really servants and should be shewn as such, being quite unfit for relief in a Camp. There are thus altogether 39 people kept for 129 people, and if the children of the 39 are deducted from the 129, the proportion will be still more excessive. For the Hospital, there were 10 men and 10 women employed, which is moderate.

* 4	Watermen.	2	Nurses.
3	Watchers of Latrines.	7	Sweepers.
1	Dhobi.	4	Watchers of water.
4	Head coolies.	30	
4	Toties.		
1	Ganger.		

Each getting Rs. 97½ weight of cooked food twice a day, or 1¼ lbs.

5. With the Hospital Assistant, I was not quite satisfied. On my last visit, I complained that the medical subordinate did not attend to the people in Camp. It was so on this

occasion. Very weak and emaciated people in the Ordinary Gang, a man with an undressed sore, women and children with itch unattended to, and in a Shed, a miserable child lying, who should have been in Hospital. There was also a child suffering from small-pox, seated in a corner. The Hospital Assistant said he had no room for her, so he segregated her inside. Next day, I saw the child seated with the rest, and the Hospital Assistant must have known his segregation was a farce. I think a good many in Hospital need not have been there: I mean cases of itch and trivial sores: but as the Hospital Assistant was under the impression that every one he treated must be in Hospital, I do not blame him for this.

6. The food had just been served out, so I visited the store-room. According to the Books, the balance on the 28th was 190½ seers. It was stated 130 seers had been received on 29th from the contractor and that 160 seers were issued. The store should therefore have contained 160 seers. On measurement, it only contained 140. I was then told only 110 seers were received. No one seemed to know much about it, and I was not satisfied with the control of the stores. I noticed also that the seer of rice is taken at 80 tolas, and I should like to know if the contractor's seer weighs 80 Rs. or 88 Rs.; the usual weight of a seer of rice, as it may be Government, is only credited with 80 Rs. weight whilst 88 Rs. weight are received.

7. I re-visited the Camp, the following afternoon, and learnt 80 seers of raw rice were issued in the morning and 80 seers in the evening. No ragi is given in the Camp or Hospital. The food prepared was as follows:—

Weight of Balls.		No. of Balls.		Total Weight.
Rs. 65	..	196	..	12,740 Rs.
„ 49	..	109	..	5,341 „
„ 32	..	58	..	1,856 „
„ 16	..	24	..	384 „
			Total..	20,321
			Add wastage .	650
				20,971

8. The Balls weighed correctly. The wastage was the burnt scrapings of the pot, which were kept in a basket. I saw the people fed, and the people were content and seemed taken care of.

9. With Mr. Purnaiya's assistance, I selected 57 who were fit to be sent to their homes and who were willing to go. Mr. Purnaiya promised to give them clothes and money. In a fortnight I think most of the rest might be relegated in the same way, and except that a few will remain in Hospital, the Camp might be thus gradually closed. Mr. Purnaiya could make arrangements for any emaciated people arriving after closure getting a little help from the Charitable Funds if he thinks them fit objects for aid.

10. The children with parents should be enquired about through the Shekdars and handed over to their relations with say Rs. 3: if relations are not found, to Miss Anstey, receipts being taken for children so disposed of.

11. I found in the Relief Camp some people who had been in the Pettah Camp and had been discharged from there with slips (which they shewed me) from Lieutenant Lamb, requesting the Special Relief Officer of their Taluk to look into their case and relieve them if their story was true. I could not ascertain that any attention had been paid to these slips.

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

31*st December* 1877.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 7th January 1878.

Memo by the Famine Commissioner of Mysore.

Under the orders of the Government of India, five Native officers of the Bengal Army were sent to do Famine Relief Work in Mysore. It was not easy to find work very suitable for them, as the Relief Works under the Public Works Department did not require any strengthening: but they were employed in supervising the Special Gangs under Lieutenants Lamb and Peile, and in assisting Lieutenant Anderson and the Town Police in collecting the emaciated beggars who at one time crowded the streets, and conducting them to the Relief Camp or Works. In all these capacities they have been useful, willing, and intelligent, and have conducted themselves in such a manner as to do credit to the Army to which they belong.

2. One of them, Cheda Singh, is still usefully employed under Lieutenant Peile, but I have no longer any need of the services of the other four, marginally named, and direct that they should receive instructions to return to their own Presidency and report themselves to the Commanding Officers of the Regiments to which they belong.

1 Jaisri Singh	... 1st Native	Infantry.
2 Bhagwan Singh	... do	do
3 Sheikh Mehtab	... 25th	do
4 Jallah	... 8th	do

A copy of this order will be given to each of them.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

January 3rd, 1878.

No. 2065.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
BANGALORE, *7th January* 1878.

FROM

THE ADDL. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

To

S. C. BAYLEY ESQ., C. S. I.,
ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I am directed to submit herewith a copy of the Famine Commissioner's Memo dated 3rd Instant, from which it will be observed that he considers there is now no need for the services of four of the five Native officers deputed by the Government of India for Famine duty in this Province, and to state that orders have been given to them to return to the Presidencies to which they belong.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 7th January 1878.

No. 2051.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 7th January 1878.

MEMO.

The following Note by the Famine Commissioner of Mysore on Civil Relief Works in the Kadur District is forwarded to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, and the Chief Engineer of Mysore, for information and guidance.

By Order,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

Civil Relief Works in Kadur.

The following Statement shews the number of laborers employed during each week of November and December on the works sanctioned in my Minute of November 1st.

Average Number employed during week ending—

	Work.	November 10th	November 17th.	November 24th.	December 1st.	December 8th.	December 15th.	December 22nd.	December 29th.
1	Madikere Tank ...	...	75	103	64	71	76	97	98
3	Tarikere-Ajjampur Road	24	15	27	17	32	46	50	91
4	Birur-Ajjampur Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
5	Ajjampur-Hosdurga Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
6	Turvanhalli Tank ...	5	24	31	...	..	...	...	...
7	Harogate Tank ...	5	5	7	8	...	...	...	...
14	Kanaghatta Tank ...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
11	Banavar-Huliyar Road ...	6	19	47	23	15	64	48	96
16	Basavanhalli Feeder ...	...	14	9	10	13	11	13	21
17	Jangal-Magadi Road...	30	80	35	51	88	13	28	32
18	Banavar-Belur Road ...	24	69	..	94	41	55	...	24
12	Sakrepatna Road ...	20	10	..	25	...	...	...	...

None of these works appear to be at all popular, or to satisfy a distinct want, and the paucity of numbers leads to the opinion that they may all be closed as Relief Works and only such ordinary repairs, &c., carried on from District Funds as may be decided on in the General Department. But as the Chief Engineer will visit Banavar and Devanur in a few days and meet the Deputy Commissioner and Executive Engineer there, I make this Memo over to him with the request that he will discuss the subject with those officers and favor me with his opinion whether all Civil Relief Works may be declared closed in the Kadur District or not.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

14*th December* 1877.

Mr. Clift thinks that as *Relief* Works all these may be stopped. They should proceed or not on their own merits.

C. S. MONCRIEFF, *Major*, R. E.,
Offg. Chief Engineer.

17*th December* 1877.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Department, 7th January 1878.

P. S.—The Chief Engineer did not meet the Deputy Commissioner, but learned that the Executive Engineer considered them not wanted as Relief Works. The Deputy Commissioner Major Blair has also expressed, by letter, the same opinion, and I therefore direct that these works ceased to be treated as Relief Works from this date. They can be carried on in the ordinary way as District Fund Works until orders issue on the subject from the General Department.

C. A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

3rd January 1878.

No. 2078.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
FAMINE DEPARTMENT,
Bangalore, 7th January 1878.

FROM

A. WINGATE, ESQ.,
Addl. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,
Famine Department.

To

S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C. S. I.,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Public Works Department,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter No. 1060 of the 18th ultimo, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy* of my Circular letter No. 50 of the 3rd instant issuing instructions for the taking of the Test Census on the night of the 19th instant.

*With 10 spare copies.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.